

Latin

THREE

FOR
COMMON
ENTRANCE



N. R. R. Oulton

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About the author

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Introduction

In this third book in the course, we meet some of the more important Latin constructions and continue to follow some of the great stories of Roman history and Greek mythology. I am grateful to my hero, F. Ritchie, whose Latin exercises and passages for translation have helped generations of school pupils through the early stages of this great language since the 1880s. Particular use has been made of Ritchie's *Fabulae Faciles* when composing some of the passages drawn from Greek mythology, and I hope he will look down reasonably favourably on the results.

In terms of exam syllabuses, Level 3 of the ISEB CE exam is covered in the first seven chapters, and the material on the CASE syllabus is covered in the final three chapters. Those who make it through to the end will be well set to take those exams and to embark on the GCSE syllabus with a good grounding in the essential grammar and syntax.

Notes on features in this book

Exercise

Exercises are provided to give you plenty of opportunities to practise what you have learned.

Useful rules and reminders are scattered throughout the book.

The box on the right makes it clear that you are studying a non-linguistic topic required by the ISEB Classics syllabus. Non-linguistic topics are about:

- aspects of domestic life in Rome
- early Roman legends
- Roman entertainment
- the Roman army
- Roman Britain
- Greek mythology.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Go further

This heading highlights material that is beyond the requirements of the ISEB syllabus. You do not need to remember this material for your exam, but it will help you understand some interesting aspects of the language.



Present passive; numerals 1–1000; place and time

The passive

So far, all the verbs you have met have been **active**. The subject of an active verb is the person or thing *doing the verb*.

E.g. The master *is teaching* the pupil.

But when the verb is **passive**, the subject of the verb is the person or thing to whom the verb is *being done*.

E.g. The pupil *is being taught* by the master.

Learning the passive tenses is relatively straightforward if you remember the following conversion chart for the verb endings:

	Active	Passive
1st person singular	-ō	-or
2nd person singular	-s	-ris
3rd person singular	-t	-tur
1st person plural	-mus	-mur
2nd person plural	-tis	-mini
3rd person plural	-nt	-ntur

Present passive

The present passive of *amō*, *moneō*, *regō*, *audiō* and *capiō* is shown below.

am-or	mone-or	reg-or	audi-or	capi-or
amā-ris	monē-ris	reg-eris	audī-ris	cap-eris
amā-tur	monē-tur	reg-itur	audī-tur	cap-itur
amā -mur	monē-mur	reg-imur	audī-mur	cap-imur
amā-mini	monē-mini	reg-iminī	audī-mini	cap-iminī
ama-ntur	mone-ntur	reg-untur	audi-untur	capi-untur

Note that *capiō* seems to have a certain amount of trouble determining whether its stem is *cap-* or *capi-*. As we saw in Book 1 when we first met *capiō*, the answer to this is that when two vowels come together (e.g. *capiō*, *capiunt*, *capiam*, etc.) the stem is *capi-* (and the verb is following the 4th conjugation). Where this does not happen (e.g. *capis*, *capit*, etc.), the stem is *cap-* (and it is following the 3rd conjugation).

Exercise 1.1

Study the information above about the passive. Then, for each of the following, write out the present tense, passive:

- 1 *portō* 2 *teneō* 3 *iaciō* 4 *dūcō* 5 *inveniō*

Exercise 1.2

Translate into English:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>agricola vidētur.</i> | 6 <i>militēs ā duce iubentur.</i> |
| 2 <i>puerī audiuntur.</i> | 7 <i>iuvenēs ā rēge laudantur.</i> |
| 3 <i>dōnum datur.</i> | 8 <i>vōx puellae audītur.</i> |
| 4 <i>mīles dūcitur.</i> | 9 <i>oppidum nostrum dēfenditur.</i> |
| 5 <i>servī interficiuntur.</i> | 10 <i>urbs magna oppugnātur.</i> |

Exercise 1.3

Translate into Latin:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 The city is ruled. | 6 The daughters of the mother are being watched. |
| 2 You (sing.) are warned. | 7 All the soldiers are being killed. |
| 3 They are being praised. | 8 The city is being defended in vain. |
| 4 The slaves are being taught. | 9 The women are found in the temple. |
| 5 The temple is being destroyed. | 10 The book is given to your friend. |

Go further

The historic present

It is very common in Latin to use a present tense when referring to the past. This technique, the **historic present**, is used in telling stories and is supposed to make the story more vivid by bringing the action into the present. When you see a present tense being used which clearly refers to the past, as in the passage below, it is good practice to translate it as a past tense.

Exercise 1.4

Translate into English:

Saved by the geese

Rōma ā Gallis oppugnātur. militēs Rōmānī in summum montem ascendunt. sed senēs, quod in forō manent, ā Gallis inveniuntur. omnēs senēs interficiuntur et cīvēs Rōmānī terrentur. urbs tamen ab ānseribus sacrīs servātur. ānserēs enim Gallōs audiunt et ululant. Gallī dē monte pelluntur et fugere cōguntur.

summus, -a, -um = top
ascendō, -ere = I go up
forum, -ī, n. = the forum
ānser, ānseris, m. = goose

Passive infinitives

The present infinitive of a verb may be made passive as shown below. Note how it is generally formed by changing the e of the active infinitive to an ī but, as always, regō and capiō are a little awkward.

amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī	capī
To be loved	To be warned	To be ruled	To be heard	To be captured

Exercise 1.5

Translate into English:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 nūntiārī | 6 trādī |
| 2 reducī | 7 vulnerārī |
| 3 colligī | 8 vincī |
| 4 liberārī | 9 movērī |
| 5 pūnīrī | 10 iubērī |

Exercise 1.6

Translate into Latin:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 To be related | 6 To be built |
| 2 To be greeted | 7 To be given |
| 3 To be handed over | 8 To be shown |
| 4 To be conquered | 9 To be sung |
| 5 To be saved | 10 To be prepared |

Numerals 1–1000

Now is a good time to revise the Roman numerals you have already met, those from 1 to 20 and 1st to 10th, and then add the cardinals from 21 to 100, and 1000. For Common Entrance you don't actually need to know the Latin for 500, but it is impossible to build large numbers (such as dates) without it, so we have included it in the table below.

Note that the numerals we use in English (1, 2, 3, etc.) are called Arabic numerals, to distinguish them from Roman numerals (I, II, III, etc.).

	Numerals	Cardinals	Ordinals
1	I	ūnus	prīmus
2	II	duō	secundus
3	III	trēs	tertius
4	IV	quattuor	quārtus
5	V	quīnque	quīntus
6	VI	sex	sextus
7	VII	septem	septimus
8	VIII	octo	octāvus
9	IX	novem	nōnus
10	X	decem	decimus
11	XI	ūndecim	
12	XII	duodecim	
13	XIII	tredecim	
14	XIV	quattuordecim	
15	XV	quīndecim	
16	XVI	sēdecim	
17	XVII	septendecim	
18	XVIII	duodēvigintī	
19	XIX	ūndēvigintī	
20	XX	vīgintī	
30	XXX	trīgintā	

	Numerals	Cardinals	Ordinals
40	XL	quadrāgintā	
50	L	quīnquāgintā	
60	LX	sexāgintā	
70	LXX	septuāgintā	
80	LXXX	octōgintā	
90	XC	nōnāgintā	
100	C	centum	
500	D	quīngentī	
1000	M	mille	

Go further

Building large numbers

As with numbers in English, large numbers in Latin were rarely written out in words, and so you need to know how to build up Roman numerals in blocks (thousands, hundreds, tens, units).

E.g. $35 = 30 + 5 = XXX + V = XXXV$

$879 = 800 + 70 + 9 = DCCC + LXX + IX = DCCCLXXIX$

$2225 = 2000 + 200 + 20 + 5 = MM + CC + XX + V = MMCCXXV$

Notice how a smaller numeral placed before a larger one can be used to *reduce* the size of the larger one. Thus:

I can be used in front of V and X: e.g. IV = 4, IX = 9

X can be used in front of C and L: e.g. XL = 40, XC = 90

C can be used in front of M: e.g. CM = 900

Exercise 1.7

Study the information above about Roman numerals. Then translate into English:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 novem puellae | 6 nōnāgintā corpora |
| 2 duodēvīginti equī | 7 centum nāvēs |
| 3 quadrāgintā senēs | 8 quīntus iuvenis |
| 4 quattuordecim servī | 9 trīgintā tēla |
| 5 mille milītēs | 10 septuāgintā virī |

Exercise 1.8

Write in Roman numerals:

- | | |
|------|---------|
| 1 37 | 6 150 |
| 2 41 | 7 300 |
| 3 56 | 8 845 |
| 4 64 | 9 900 |
| 5 88 | 10 1050 |

Exercise 1.9

Write in Arabic numerals:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 XLV | 6 XLI |
| 2 CCLIV | 7 LXI |
| 3 DCCLIII | 8 LXXXIX |
| 4 MLXVI | 9 MML |
| 5 LII | 10 MCMXCIX |

Exercise 1.10

From which Latin words do the following derive? Translate the Latin word and explain the meaning of the English one, showing the connection between the English and Latin. It may help to know that the Roman year began in March.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Octet | 6 Quartet |
| 2 Quintuplets | 7 Secondary |
| 3 Duet | 8 Century |
| 4 November | 9 Millennium |
| 5 Tertiary | 10 December |

Towns, small islands ...

Now for a wonderful rule about towns and small islands:

When going to or from *towns* and *small islands*, you must *not* use a preposition.

This rule applies to *the names of* towns (Rome, Troy, etc.) and *the names of* small islands (Ithaca, Rhodes, etc.). It does not apply to the word 'town' itself (i.e. oppidum), or to the words *insula parva* = 'small island'. It is only *named* towns or small islands.

Thus, if you are walking 'to Rome', *Rōmam ambulās*. Rome goes in the accusative, as it would have done after the preposition *ad*, but the *ad* is not used. Similarly, if you are walking 'from Rome', *Rōmā ambulās*, where Rome is in the ablative as it would have been after the preposition *ā/ab*.

Thus:

He walks to Rome from Troy = *Rōmam Troiā ambulat*.

He sails from Ithaca to Sicily = *Ithacā ad Siciliam nāvigat*.

(In this second example, Ithaca is classed as a small island, whereas Sicily is not.)

But (of course):

He walks to the town = *ad oppidum ambulat*.

He sails to the small island = *ad insulam parvam nāvigat*.

If, by the way, a preposition *is* used, it means 'to the neighbourhood of ...'.

E.g. *ad Rōmam ambulō* = I am walking to the neighbourhood of Rome.

Exercise 1.11

Read the rule about towns and small islands above. Then translate into English:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Londinium ambulābat. | 6 ad oppidum magnum ambulāmus. |
| 2 Troiā discesserant. | 7 ad insulam parvam nāvigābat. |
| 3 Rōmam festinābant. | 8 ad urbem ex oppidō festinābam. |
| 4 Ithacam mox nāvigābimus. | 9 Rōmam Troiā festinābat. |
| 5 nōnne ā Crētā nāvigāvistis? | 10 Troiam numquam nāvigāvērunt. |

Exercise 1.12

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The labours of Hercules: the Nemean lion

Herculēs, filius Alcmēnae et Iovis, omnium Graecōrum validissimus erat. Iunō, tamen, quod Alcmēnam ōderat, eī nocēre semper voluit. ōlim duās serpentēs in cubiculum eius dea mīsit, sed Herculēs, etiamtum infāns, eās occīdit. post multōs annōs, Iunō iuvenem iterum oppugnāvit et in furōrem ēgit. propter furōrem,

5 Herculēs liberōs suōs occīdit. tristissimus erat et ad ōrāculum īvit. hīc Pythia, fēmina sapientissima, iuvenem ita iussit: ‘ad rēgem Eurystheum festinā,’ inquit, ‘et prō eō duodecim labōrēs cōnfice.’

Eurystheus laetissimus erat. leō saevus illō tempore* in valle habitābat et rēx eum occidere magnopere cupiēbat. ‘ā leōne semper terrēmur,’ rēx inquit. ‘nunc ab
10 hōc periculō liberārī possumus.’

Herculem igitur in vallem Nemeaeam mīsit. ille, sine mōrā, leōnem sagittīs oppugnāvit, nec tamen eum superāre poterat. pellis enim leōnis dēnsissima erat nec sagittae eam trāiēcērunt. tum magnā clāvā leōnem percussit, sed frūstrā.

tandem, iuvenis fortis collum leōnis manibus suīs compressit et feram superāvit.
15 corpus ad oppidum Eurysthei in umeris portāvit et pellem leōnis postea prō veste gerēbat.

* See below on expressions of time

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. = Jupiter
ōdī = I hate (ōderam = I hated)
noceō, -ēre (+ dat.) = I harm
serpēns, -entis, f. = serpent
cubiculum, -ī, n. = bedroom
etiamtum = (while) still
infāns, infantis, c. = infant
furor, furōris, m. = fury
agō, agere, ēgī = I drive
ōrāculum, -ī, n. = oracle
Pythia, -ae, f. = the Pythia (a priestess)
cōnficiō, -ere = I complete
leō, leōnis, m. = lion
tempus, -oris, n. = time

vallis, -is, f. = valley
Nemeaeus, -a, -um = of Nemea
pellis, -is, f. = skin, hide
dēnsus, -a, -um = thick
trāiciō, -ere, trāiēcī = I pierce
clāva, -ae, f. = club
percutiō, -ere, percussī = I strike
collum, -ī, n. = neck
manibus (abl.) = with his hands
comprimō, -ere, compressī = I squeeze
fera, -ae, f. = wild beast
umerus, -ī, m. = shoulder
vestis, -is, f. = clothing

- 1 Herculēs ... erat (line 1). Who was Hercules and how is he described?
- 2 Iunō ... voluit (lines 1–2). Why did Juno want to harm Hercules?
- 3 ōlim ... occīdit (lines 2–3). How did Juno try to dispose of Hercules when he was still an infant?
- 4 post multōs annōs ... ēgit (lines 3–4). What did Juno do to him many years later?

- 5 *propter furōrem ... occidit* (lines 4–5). What was the effect of Juno's actions?
- 6 *trīstissimus ... cōfice* (lines 5–7). Explain what happened when Hercules visited the oracle.
- 7 *laetissimus* (line 8). What part of which adjective is this? Translate it.
- 8 *mīsit* (line 11). What part of which verb is this? Translate it.
- 9 *illō tempore* (line 8). Read the information below about expressions of time, and then explain the case of these words.
- 10 *eum* (line 12). What part of which pronoun is this? To whom or what does it refer?
- 11 From the second and third paragraphs (lines 8–13), give and translate:
 - (a) a present infinitive active
 - (b) an adverb
 - (c) a present infinitive passive.
- 12 Translate the passage into English.



■ Hercules and the Nemean lion, depicted on a wine jug from Ancient Greece

Expressions of time

Expressions of time in Latin are expressed according to the rules of the following rhyme:

*Expressions of time you may learn by this rhyme,
Prepositions you never must use;
'Within which' and 'when': use the ablative case,
But for time 'how long': use the accus.*

Use this rhyme to help you learn the following rules:

- 1 If you wish to describe *when* something happened, you use the ablative case.
E.g. In the second year = *secundō annō*.
- 2 If you wish to describe a period of time *within which*, or *during which* something happened, again you must use the ablative case.
E.g. Within five years = *quīnque annīs*.
E.g. During the third hour = *tertiā hōrā*.
N.B. in the expression 'by night' or 'during the night', *noctū* may be used instead of *nocte*.
- 3 If you wish to describe the duration of a period of time, i.e. say *how long* it lasted, you use the accusative case. Occasionally the preposition *per* is used.
E.g. For two years = *duōs annōs*.

Note that it is not strictly true to say that you should *never* use prepositions with expressions of time. For example, in a phrase such as 'after six years', it would obviously be correct to use the preposition *post* + accusative.

Exercise 1.13

Study the information above about expressions of time. Then translate into Latin:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 For five years | 6 For eight nights |
| 2 Within nine hours | 7 For seven hours |
| 3 During the night | 8 In the sixth year |
| 4 During the third hour | 9 After four nights |
| 5 In the fifth year | 10 For many years |

Exercise 1.14

Translate into English:

- 1 multōs annōs Rōmānī rēgēs timēbant.
- 2 primō annō Rōmulus urbem regēbat.
- 3 rēx saevus frātre[m] gladiō interfēcerat.
- 4 ‘multōs annōs’ inquit ‘Aenēas ad Ītaliā nāvigāvit.’
- 5 postea cīvis fortis, nōmine Brūtus, rēgem ex urbe pepulit.
- 6 rēx Etruscōrum, nōmine Lars Porsenna, Rōmam festināvit.
- 7 Horātius urbem multās hōrās dēfendēbat nec tamen hostēs superāvit.
- 8 tandem Gallī urbem magnam noctū oppugnāvērunt.
- 9 milītēs Rōmānī dormiēbant sed mediā nocte iuvenēs clāmāvērunt.
- 10 multās hōrās Rōmānī cum hostibus pugnābant.

Go further

The locative case

We have seen above how we do not use prepositions when going to or from towns and small islands. The same applies when you are *in* a town or small island. With the names of towns and small islands, the **locative case** is used, without a preposition, to express location. The locative case ceased to exist as a separate form back in the early years of Latin's existence, so it had to be represented by one of the cases which *were* around. As a general rule, for singular place names of the 1st and 2nd declensions, the genitive was used; for 3rd declension and for all plural place names, the ablative was used.

Thus:

Rōma, -ae, f. = Rome	Locative: Rōmae = in Rome
Corinthus, -ī, f. = Corinth	Locative: Corinthī = in Corinth
Carthāgō, -inis, f. = Carthage	Locative: Carthāgine = in Carthage
Athēnae, -arum, f. pl. = Athens	Locative: Athēnīs = in Athens

Vocabulary 1

Latin	English
Numerals	
trīgintā	thirty
quadrāgintā	forty
quīnquāgintā	fifty
sexāgintā	sixty
septuāgintā	seventy
octōgintā	eighty
nōnāgintā	ninety
centum	one hundred
mille	one thousand
Verbs	
cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum	I compel, force
interficiō, -ere, interfēcī, interfectum	I kill
pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum	I drive

Coming of age

The sons of Roman citizens marked their entry into adulthood at a coming-of-age ceremony when they were around 14 years of age. At the ceremony, the boy would approach the shrine of his family's household gods, the *lārarium*, and dedicate his *toga praetexta* (which he had worn since childhood), and his *bullā* (a sort of lucky charm worn around the neck), to the household gods (*lārēs*). He would then put on the plain white toga of an adult, the *toga virilis*. The boy was now considered to be an adult, and was eligible to vote in elections.

For girls, there was no such coming-of-age ceremony. A girl was considered to be an adult when she married, which she might do from the age of 12.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Marriage

For most Romans, marriage was arranged by their parents when they were still quite young. An engagement party (*spōnsālia*) was held to mark the contract between bride and groom, and the dowry to be given by the bride's father to the groom was agreed. At the ceremony itself, the bride wore a long white dress (*tunica recta*), and her hair was decorated with flowers and a bright orange veil. The marriage contract was signed and the bride and groom joined hands. After the ceremony there was a feast

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(*cēna nuptiālis*), and at the end of this it was customary for the bride to pretend not to wish to leave her parents, and the groom ceremoniously snatched her away and carried her off to his house. When they reached his house, the groom would ask his new wife who she was, to which she would give the traditional reply '*ubi tū Gaius, ego Gaia*' (i.e. 'Where you are Gaius, I am Gaia'). This symbolised her submission to her husband, but also the fact that they were now a family.

Exercise 1.15

Find out what you can about Roman coming-of-age and marriage ceremonies, and about Hercules and his twelve labours. Then answer the questions below.

- (a) (i) You live in ancient Rome and have just returned from attending your sister's wedding. Describe the events of the day.
- (ii) How might the day have differed from a typical wedding in modern-day Britain?
- (b) (i) Write an account of your ancient Roman older brother's coming-of-age ceremony.
- (ii) Which features of the day might appear strange to someone living in modern-day Britain?
- (c) (i) How did Hercules overcome the Nemean lion?
- (ii) Explain briefly why Hercules found himself tasked with completing his twelve labours.

2

Future and imperfect passive; agents and instruments; 5th declension

Future passive

The future passive tells us what *will be done* to the subject, e.g. I will be loved. Note how the -bō, -bis, -bit endings become -bor, -beris, -bitur, whereas the -am, -ēs, -et endings become -ar, -ēris, -ētur.

amā-bor	monē-bor	reg-ar	audi-ar	capi-ar
amā-beris	monē-beris	reg-ēris*	audi-ēris	capi-ēris
amā-bitur	monē-bitur	reg-ētur	audi-ētur	capi-ētur
amā-bimur	monē-bimur	reg-ēmur	audi-ēmur	capi-ēmur
amā-biminī	monē-biminī	reg-ēminī	audi-ēminī	capi-ēminī
amā-buntur	monē-buntur	reg-entur	audi-entur	capi-entur

* This looks almost identical to the 2nd person singular, present passive (regeris); only the pronunciation is different.

Exercise 2.1

Write out the future passive of the following verbs:

- 1 superō, superāre
- 2 pōnō, pōnere
- 3 videō, vidēre
- 4 iaciō, iacere
- 5 inveniō, invenīre

Exercise 2.2

Translate into English:

- 1 omnēs cīvēs ex urbe fugere cōgentur.
- 2 post proelium iuvenēs et senēs ā rēge saevō interficiuntur.
- 3 equī ex agrīs ab agricolā pelluntur.
- 4 Rōmānī ab hostibus numquam superābuntur.
- 5 puer miser ā rēgīnā vidērī nōn volēbat.
- 6 templum magnum ā servīs fessīs aedificārī nōn poterat.
- 7 num vīnum optimum sorōrī meae trādētur?
- 8 nōne nāvis tempestāte paucīs hōrīs dēlēbitur?
- 9 miles fortis ā custōdibus crūdēlibus multōs annōs pūniētur.
- 10 num illī quīndecim senēs ab hīs quattuor militibus custōdientur?

Imperfect passive

The imperfect passive tells us what *was being done* to the subject, e.g. I was being loved. Notice how -bam, -bās, -bat becomes -bar, -bāris, -bātur, etc.

amā-bar	monē-bar	reg-ēbar	audi-ēbar	capi-ēbar
amā-bāris	monē-bāris	reg-ēbāris	audi-ēbāris	capi-ēbāris
amā-bātur	monē-bātur	reg-ēbātur	audi-ēbātur	capi-ēbātur
amā-bāmur	monē-bāmur	reg-ēbāmur	audi-ēbāmur	capi-ēbāmur
amā-bāminī	monē-bāminī	reg-ēbāminī	audi-ēbāminī	capi-ēbāminī
amā-bantur	monē-bantur	reg-ēbantur	audi-ēbantur	capi-ēbantur

Exercise 2.3

Write out the imperfect passive of the following verbs:

- 1 oppugnō, oppugnāre
- 2 scribō, scribere
- 3 moveō, movēre
- 4 accipiō, accipere
- 5 pūniō, pūnīre

Exercise 2.4

Translate the following passage.

Hercules and the Lernaean Hydra

Eurystheus, post mortem leōnis Nemeaei, Herculem serpentem maximam interficere iussit. haec serpens, nōmine Hydra, novem capita habēbat et in palūde Lernaē habitābat. Herculēs, cum amīcō Iolāō, ad palūdem adiit: serpentem invēnit, corpus eius sinistrā cēpit, dextrā capita abscidere coepit.

- 5 quotiēns tamen caput absciderat, novum caput appārebat. opus, quod Herculēs ā cancrō saevō mordēbatur, difficillimum erat, sed tandem ille serpentem superāvit. colla enim face adūssit nec capita crēscere poterant. postquam Hydram interfēcit, Herculēs sagittās suās sanguine mortiferō eius imbuit. tum ad Eurystheum rediit.

leō, leōnis, m. = lion	appāreō, -ēre = I appear
Nemeaeus, -a, -um = of Nemea	cancer, cancrī, m. = crab
serpens, serpentis, f. = serpent	mordeō, -ēre = I bite
palūs, -ūdis, f. = marsh	collum, -ī, n. = neck
Lernaeanus, -a, -um = of Lerna	fax, facis, f. = fire-brand, torch
sinistra, -ae, f. = left hand	adūrō, -ere, adūssī = I scorch
dextra, -ae, f. = right hand	crēscō, -ere = I grow
abscidō, -ere = I cut off	sanguis, -inis, m. = blood
coepī = I begin	mortiferus, -a, -um = deadly
quotiēns = as often as, whenever	imbūō, -ere = I soak

Agents and instruments

The passive is often followed by an ablative to tell us by whom or what the action of the verb is being done. If this is a *person or animal*, it is an **agent** and must have the preposition *ā/ab*. If it is a *thing*, it is an **instrument** and has no preposition.

E.g. He is loved by the *girl* (agent) = ā puellā amātur.

E.g. He is killed with a *sword* (instrument) = gladiō interficitur.

Exercise 2.5

Study the information above about agents and instruments. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 They will be punished by the cruel king.
- 2 He made a long journey with the soldiers.

- 3 Many messengers will be sent by the queen.
- 4 The fortunate slaves will not be killed by the sword.
- 5 The soldiers are being sent to Rome by the leader.
- 6 She was being warned by the master.
- 7 They will be thrown into the river by the farmer.
- 8 The city of the enemy was being attacked with arrows.
- 9 Beautiful words were being written by the poet.
- 10 The children of the master will be terrified by the storm.

5th declension nouns: rēs

There are five declensions in Latin, but we are going to skip the 4th, and move straight on to the 5th. Nouns of the 5th declension decline like rēs. They are all feminine except diēs = 'day' and merīdiēs = 'noon', which are masculine (actually even diēs is feminine when it refers to an *appointed* day).

N.B. Nouns in -iēs (e.g. diēs) have a long -ē in the genitive and dative singular (e.g. diēi).

rēs, reī, f. = thing, affair		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rēs	rēs
Vocative	rēs	rēs
Accusative	rem	rēs
Genitive	reī	rērum
Dative	reī	rēbus
Ablative	rē	rēbus

Exercise 2.6

Study the information above about 5th declension nouns. Write out the following:

- 1 diēs, diēi, m. = day – singular and plural
- 2 fidēs, fidei, f. = faith, trust – singular only
- 3 spēs, spei, f. = hope – singular only

Exercise 2.7

Translate into Latin:

- 1 That man remained in the city for five days.
- 2 They will attack Rome within seven days.
- 3 The leader had great hope on account of his faith.
- 4 We are always driven by our hope.
- 5 The affairs of the city were being praised by the citizens.

Exercise 2.8

Translate into English:

Manlius Torquatus, 361 BC

olim Gallī Rōmam oppugnāre cupiēbant. militēs eōrum ā prīncipe fortī dūcēbantur nec tamen urbs capiēbātur. inter militēs Rōmānōs erat Titus Mānlius. ille miles fortissimus ab omnibus laudābātur. post multōs diēs Gallī Rōmānōs nōn superāverant et fessī erant. itaque Gallus quīdam ad Rōmānōs appropinquāvit.

- 5 corpus ingēns, bracchia ingentia habēbat et magnā vōce haec dixit: 'nōne ūnus Rōmānus' inquit 'cum ūnō Gallō pugnābit?' Rōmānī diū Gallum ingentem spectābant. tandem Titus Mānlius 'ego' inquit 'cum eō Gallō pugnābō.'

in pugnā Titus Mānlius Gallum ingentem interfēcit et torquem eius cēpit. ille, quod fidem in dis posuerat, ā Rōmānīs laudābātur et propter torquem

- 10 Torquātus appellābātur.

quīdam = a certain
bracchium, -ī, n. = arm
pugna, -ae, f. = fight
torquis, -is, m. = necklace
appellō, -āre = I name, call

Exercise 2.9

Study the words in Vocabulary 2, below. From which Latin words are the following derived? Translate the Latin word and explain the meaning of the English one.

- 1 Annual
- 2 Custodian
- 3 Tempestuous
- 4 Persuasive
- 5 Petition

Vocabulary 2

Latin	English
Nouns	
annus, -ī, m.	year
custōs, custōdis, m.	guard
diēs, diēī, m.	day (fem. if an appointed day)
fidēs, fideī, f.	trust, faith, promise
hōra, -ae, f.	hour
rēs, reī, f.	thing, affair
spēs, speī, f.	hope
tempestās, -ātis, f.	storm, weather
Verbs	
custōdiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum	I guard
persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsum (+ dat.)	I persuade
petō, -ere, petivī, petitum	I seek, make for

I Claudius ...

We have already seen how Julius Caesar came to Britain in 44 and 43 BC, with only moderate success. Around a hundred years later, another famous Roman made the voyage across the English Channel in search of glory and a much needed military victory, to boost popularity back in Rome. This was the stammering and physically handicapped Emperor Claudius, who was determined to demonstrate to the people of Rome that he had the military prowess required to be emperor. In AD 43, Claudius sent four legions under Aulus Plautius across the Channel and this mighty force had soon defeated the British tribesmen led by Caratacus and driven them back to Camulodunum (Colchester). Claudius himself then crossed, together with a herd of war elephants, to witness the fall of Colchester. Sixteen days later, Claudius returned to Rome to celebrate his success in a military triumph, leaving his generals to continue the conquest of the country without him.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Exercise 2.10

Find out what you can about Claudius's invasion of Britain in AD 43, and the subsequent campaigns of Aulus Plautius and Vespasian. You may find *Greeks & Romans* by A. M. Wright helpful. Then answer the following questions.

- (a) (i) Give a brief account of Claudius's invasion of Britain and initial conquest of the country.
 - (ii) Do you think Claudius deserved to celebrate a military triumph as a result of his involvement in the campaign?
- (b) (i) Draw a sketch-map of Britain, showing the route taken by Claudius's army in AD 43. Mark on the map the main towns and roads of Roman Britain.
 - (ii) Give two ways in which the Roman army would have proved superior to the British tribesmen they faced in battle.
- (c) (i) How did Hercules overcome the Lernaean Hydra?
 - (ii) Why do you think he steeped his arrows in the Hydra's blood?

3

The perfect and pluperfect passive; three termination adjectives

Perfect passive

The perfect passive tells us what *has been done* to the subject, e.g. 'I have been loved' or 'I was loved'. It is formed by taking the Perfect (or Past) Participle Passive (the PPP), and combining it with the verb 'to be'. The PPP of a verb is formed from the **supine stem**, found in the 4th principal part. All you have to do is change the -um to -us. (Now you know why we have been encouraging you to learn all four principal parts of your verbs.)

amāt-us, -a, -um	sum	I have been loved
amāt-us -a, -um	es	You (sing.) have been loved
amāt-us, -a, -um	est	He, she, it has been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	sumus	We have been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	estis	You (pl.) have been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	sunt	They have been loved

Note that the PPP is an adjective, declining like bonus. If the subject is masculine and singular, the ending is -us. But if it is feminine, this becomes -a, and so on.

Thus: He has been loved (or was loved) = amātus est.
 She has been loved (or was loved) = amāta est.
 The boys have been loved (or were loved) = puerī amātī sunt.
 The girls have been loved (or were loved) = puellae amātae sunt.

Exercise 3.1

Study the information above about the perfect passive. Write out the perfect passive (assuming a masculine subject) of:

1 moneō

2 regō

3 audiō

4 capiō

Exercise 3.2

Translate into English. Note how the PPP changes to agree with the subject. E.g. in sentence 1, *missus* becomes *missae* to agree with the subject (*nāvēs*, which is feminine plural).

- 1 *paucae nāvēs ad insulam multis cum militibus* missae sunt.*
- 2 *mīles ā prince novō laudātus est.*
- 3 *paucās noctēs urbs ab hostibus oppugnābātur.*
- 4 *puella per viās urbis ducta est.*
- 5 *hōra proelii populō Rōmānō nūtiāta est.*
- 6 *'nostrī'** inquit 'ab hostibus numquam superābuntur.'*
- 7 *nunc cibus in oppidum ā liberīs principis portātur.*
- 8 *ancillae miserae ā rēgīnā crudēlī multōs diēs pūnītae sunt.*
- 9 *'auxilium' inquit 'ā cōpiīs novīs datum est.'*
- 10 *multī clāmōrēs in oppidō auditī sunt.*

* *multis cum militibus* is more stylish Latin than *cum multis militibus*. The preposition likes to precede the noun, not the adjective. Therefore, as *multus* comes before its noun, rather than after it, the preposition has to dive in between it and the soldiers.

** Remember, when an adjective is used without a noun, you understand men in the masculine, women in the feminine and things in the neuter.

E.g. *boni semper laudantur* = good men are always praised.

Exercise 3.3

Translate into Latin, remembering to make the PPP agree with the subject:

- 1 The boy has been called.
- 2 The girl has been called.
- 3 The war has been prepared.
- 4 The boys have been taught.
- 5 The girls have been watched.
- 6 The wars were waged by our men.
- 7 The soldiers have been seen by the enemy.
- 8 The city was attacked by a few slaves.
- 9 The Romans were terrified by the new king.
- 10 Part of the city was destroyed by the young men.

Pluperfect passive

The pluperfect passive tells us what *had been done* to the subject. This time it is the imperfect of sum that we add.

amāt-us, -a, -um	eram	I had been loved
amāt-us, -a, -um	erās	You (sing.) had been loved
amāt-us, -a, -um	erat	He, she, it had been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	erāmus	We had been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	erātis	You (pl.) had been loved
amāt-ī, -ae, -a	erant	They had been loved

Exercise 3.4

Read the information above about the pluperfect passive. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 She had been warned.
- 2 You (sing.) had been terrified.
- 3 The gift had been given to the small boy.
- 4 The enemy had been defeated by the Romans.
- 5 The leaders had been chosen already.
- 6 I had been forced to work for seven years.
- 7 She had been killed on the fifth day.
- 8 'Citizens, why had you not been warned?'
- 9 The king had been driven out of the city during the night.
- 10 The temple had been destroyed by the soldiers.

Exercise 3.5

Translate into English:

- 1 puerī puellaeque ā magistrō territī erant.
- 2 omnēs servī in agrōs pulsī erant.
- 3 puella misera in monte quīnque diēs manēre coācta erat.
- 4 nōnne senēs ē patriā mox pellentur?
- 5 filius principis sub mūrō vīsus erat.
- 6 nāvis tempestāte magnā delēta erat.
- 7 custōdēs ā servīs in flūmen pulsī erant.
- 8 uxor rēgis ab ancillā interfecta erat.
- 9 tēla militibus nautisque data erant.
- 10 filia principis multōs diēs petita erat, sed frūstrā.

Exercise 3.6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The labours of Hercules: the cleaning of the Augean stables

postquam Herculēs Hydrā occīdit, cervum quendam capere iussus est. per tōtum annum iuvenis fortis et cervus celer currēbant sed tandem Herculēs animal cēpit. inde aprum Erymanthium ad rēgem Eurystheum, ut iussus erat, vīvum portāvit. post haec Eurystheus in rēgnum Ēlidem Herculem mīsit. hīc rēx
 5 Augēas tria milia boum* habēbat. hī in stabulō ingentī inclūsī erant nec tamen illud stabulum multōs annōs pūrgātum erat. Herculēs stabulum ūnō diē pūrgāre iussus est. hōc modō ille labor cōnfectus est: primum, fossam Herculēs fōdit et aquam flūminis de montibus ad mūrū stabulī dūxit. inde mūrū frēgit et aqua in stabulum fluxit. fimus in flūmen transportātus est et omnis stabulī illuviēs
 10 pūrgāta est.

*See Declining numerals, below.

Hydra, -ae, f. = the Hydra
 cervus, -ī, m. = stag
 quendam (acc.) = a certain
 aper, aprī, m. = wild-boar
 Erymanthius, -a, -um = Erymanthian
 ut = as
 rēgnum, -ī, n. = kingdom
 Ēlis, -idis, f. = Elis
 tria milia boum = three thousand oxen
 stabulum, -ī, n. = stable
 inclūdō, -ere, inclūsī, inclūsum = I shut in

pūrgō, -āre = I clean
 hōc modō = in this way
 cōnficiō, -ere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectum = I complete
 fossa, -ae, f. = ditch
 fodiō, -ere, fōdī = I dig
 frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctum = I break
 fluō, -ere, fluxī, fluxum = I flow
 fimus, -ī, m. = dung
 transportō, -āre = I remove
 illuviēs, -ēī, f. = filth

- 1 Translate the passage into English.
- 2 occīdit (line 1). In which tense is this verb? Give its 1st person singular of the present tense, active.
- 3 iussus est (line 1). Give the 1st person singular of the present tense, active, of this verb.
- 4 currēbant (line 2). Put this verb into the future tense, keeping the person and number the same.
- 5 iussus erat (line 3). In which tense is this verb?
- 6 haec (line 4). Give the nominative singular masculine and meaning of this word.
- 7 hī (line 5).
 - (a) In which case is this word?
 - (b) Give its nominative singular masculine and meaning.

- 8 ingentī (line 5). In which case, number and gender is this word?
- 9 illud (line 6). In which case, number and gender is this word?
- 10 ūnō diē (line 6). In which case are these words, and why?
- 11 montibus (line 8).
- (a) In which case is this word?
- (b) Give its nominative singular masculine and meaning.
- 12 omnīs (line 9). In which case, number and gender is this word? With which word does it agree?

Go further

Declining numerals

You have met the numerals 1–1000, but there are one or two things to notice about these. First, the numbers 1–3 decline:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
Gen.	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō
Nom.	duō	duae	duō
Acc.	duōs/duō	duās	duō
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
Dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Nom.	trēs	trēs	tria
Acc.	trēs	trēs	tria
Gen.	trium	trium	trium
Dat.	tribus	tribus	tribus
Abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus

Second, the number mille = 1000 is an indeclinable adjective. However, if we wish to refer to more than one thousand, we use the 3rd declension neuter plural noun, milia, followed by the genitive. Thus two thousand soldiers = duo milia militum.

This additional information about numerals explains the phrase in the passage above, tria milia boum = three thousand oxen.

Exercise 3.7

Translate into English:

Filial disobedience, 340 BC

Mānlius Torquātus cōnsul erat cum Pūbliō Deciō. bellum eō annō cum Latīnīs Rōmānī gerēbant. ōlim Mānlius militēs vocāvit et ‘cum hostibus’ inquit ‘pugnāre nōn cupiō.’ sed eques Latīnus magnā vōce ‘Rōmānī’ inquit ‘pugnāre nōn cupiunt; Rōmānī Latīnōs timent.’ filius autem Mānlīi Torquātī verba eius audīvit. gladium igitur cēpit et in hostēs cucurrit. eques Latīnus ā Rōmānō fortī vulnerātus et interfectus est.

pater, tamen, irātus erat. ‘nōnne’ inquit ‘verba mea audīvistī? cūr cum hostibus pugnāvistī?’ tum filius miser ā patre captus est et gladiō interfectus est.

cōnsul, cōsulis, m. = consul
eques, equitis, m. = horseman
Latīnus, -a, -um = Latin (the Latins were a tribe near Rome)

Three termination adjectives

A small number of 3rd declension adjectives are said to be **three termination**, because in the nominative singular they have *three* different endings. E.g. ācer, ācris, ācre = keen, or celer, celeris, celere = swift. They decline exactly like trīstis, except for the fact that they have different masculine and feminine endings in the nominative and vocative singular.

	M	F	N
Nom.	celer	celeris	celere
Voc.	celer	celeris	celere
Acc.	celerem	celerem	celere
Gen.	celeris	celeris	celeris
Dat.	celerī	celerī	celerī
Abl.	celerī	celerī	celerī
Nom.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Voc.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Acc.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Gen.	celerium	celerium	celerium
Dat.	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus
Abl.	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus

Adjectives like this would originally have ended in -is in the nominative masculine singular, but at some stage in the dim and distant past the word seems to have changed. Notice also that some of these adjectives (e.g. ācer) drop their e, while others (e.g. celer) do not.

Exercise 3.8

Translate into English:

- 1 equi celerēs ab agricolā tandem capti sunt.
- 2 iuvenēs crūdēlēs ā magistrō pūnīti erant.
- 3 viri nōbilēs ab hostibus capti et interfecti sunt.
- 4 omnia opera poētae ā fēminis laudāta erant.
- 5 comitēs ducis, quod timēbant, iuvenēs celerēs effugere volēbant.
- 6 custōdēs ab omnibus cīvibus diū petiti sunt.
- 7 uxor pulchra multōs annōs ā rēge amābātur.
- 8 agricolae animal celere capere nōn poterant.
- 9 princeps labōrēs iuvenis nōn laudābat.
- 10 nāvis principis in insulā parvā relicta erat.

dum = while

The conjunction *dum* = while is usually followed by a verb in the present tense, which should be translated as if it were in the imperfect. This applies if *dum* is referring to a period of time during the course of which something else happened.

E.g. *dum ambulat, puer equum vidit* = While the boy was walking he saw a horse.

If, however, *dum* is referring to a period of time which is coterminous with the thing that happened (i.e. both things were happening at the same time), then an imperfect tense is used in Latin.

E.g. *dum ambulābāmus, cantābāmus* = While we were walking, we were singing.

autem = moreover, however, now, and

While we are looking at conjunctions, it is important to note that *autem*, which we have met with the meaning however or moreover, is often used simply to introduce a new thought, and sometimes means little more than 'and' or 'now'. Study this exciting extract from a children's story:

Three little pigs lived in a house in the middle of a wood. *Now*, in that wood there was a wicked wolf ...

If we were putting this into Latin, the word *now* could best be translated with the Latin word *autem*.

Exercise 3.9

Translate the following passage into English and then answer the questions below.

The Caudine Forks, 321 BC

dum cōpiae Rōmānae Ītaliā superant, tria bella cum Samnītibus gessērunt. bellō autem secundō dux Samnītium, nōmine Gāius Pontius, castra prope Caudium posuit. tum cōsiliū ita cēpit. decem peditēs in agris ambulāre iussit. peditēs ā Rōmānīs captī sunt. 'militēs Samnītium' inquirunt peditēs 'ad urbem

5 Lūceriam iam discessērunt.' Rōmānī Lūceriam festināvērunt quod urbem servāre cupiēbant.

duae viae ad urbem ferēbant. erat prope mare via longa, per montēs via brevis. Rōmānī per montēs iter faciēbant et in locō angustō, nōmine Furculis Caudinīs, ā Samnītibus superātī sunt. Rōmānī ā Samnītibus pācem petere coāctī

10 sunt et omnēs militēs sub iugum missī sunt.*

*To send an enemy under the yoke (sub iugum mittere) was a traditional form of humiliation.

Samnītēs, -ium, m. pl. = the
Samnites (a tribe in Italy)

castra, -ōrum, n. pl. = camp

cōsiliū, -ī, n. = plan

cōsiliū capiō = I adopt a plan

pedes, -itis, m. = foot-soldier

ferō = I lead (of a road)

brevis, -e = short

angustus, -a, -um = narrow

furcula, -ae, f. = fork

pāx, pācis, f. = peace

iugum, -ī, n. = yoke

- 1 superant (line 1). Explain the tense of this verb.
- 2 gessērunt (line 1). Give the principal parts of this verb.
- 3 posuit (line 3). What would this verb become if it were in the passive, with castra as its subject, keeping the tense the same?
- 4 ambulāre (line 3). What part of which verb is this?
- 5 captī sunt (line 4). In which tense is this verb? Give the Latin subject of the verb.
- 6 discessērunt (line 5). What part of which verb is this?
- 7 mare (line 7). In which case is this noun? Why is it in this case?
- 8 iter (line 8). In which case is this noun? Why is it in this case?
- 9 pācem (line 9). Explain the connection between this word and the English word **pacify**.
- 10 missī sunt (line 10). What part of which verb is this? Give its past participle passive (PPP).

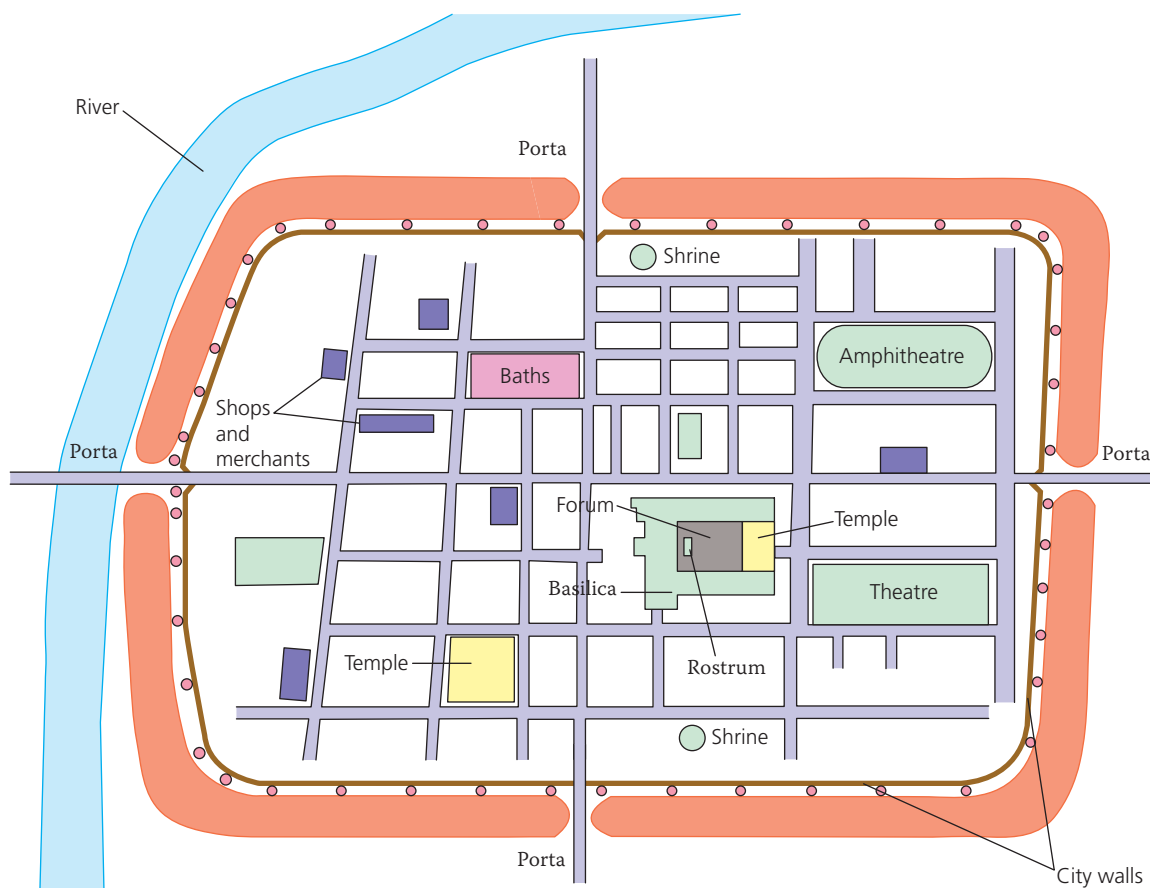
Vocabulary 3

Latin	English
Nouns	
animal, animālis, n.	animal
labor, labōris, m.	work, task, labour
nox, noctis, f.	night
opus, operis, n.	work
prīnceps, prīncipis, c.	chief, leader
Adjective	
celer, celeris, celere	swift, quick
Verbs	
petō, -ere, petivī, petītum	I seek, make for
relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictum	I leave
Conjunctions	
dum	while
nec	and not, nor
neque	and not, nor

Towns in Roman Britain

We saw in the last chapter how the Romans came to conquer Britain following the invasion of Claudius in AD 43. During this period towns grew up, sometimes based on existing British settlements, but often new ones, based on Roman army camps. It was important that the town had a good water supply, and effective lines of communication such as roads or a navigable river. Towns were often built on a grid system, similar to the camps on which many of them were based, with the forum in the middle. They would usually have temples, a theatre, an amphitheatre, baths and of course, shops. Water might be brought into the town by an aqueduct, as at Lindum (Lincoln), which often fed not just the drinking water supply but also the baths. The names of many towns in Britain today end in -chester, which shows that they were once based on or near a Roman camp (castra).

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.



■ Diagram showing the buildings and the layout of a typical Roman town

Exercise 3.10

- (a) (i) Tell the story of Manlius Torquatus and his son.
 - (ii) How do you think the father would have behaved had this story happened today?
- (b) (i) Draw a plan of a typical Roman town.
 - (ii) Give two ways in which a Roman town would have been similar to a modern town in Britain today.
- (c) (i) How did Hercules clean the Augean stables?
 - (ii) In what ways did this labour demonstrate Hercules's cunning, as well as his strength?

4

Relative clauses

A relative clause begins with a word such as 'who' or 'which' (a relative pronoun) and tells us more about the noun or pronoun to which it refers.

E.g. The girl, *who was walking to school*, ...

E.g. The hay-stack, *which we saw in the fields*, ...

In these examples the words in italics are relative clauses, telling us more about the nouns (the girl and the hay-stack) to which they refer.

The relative pronoun in Latin is *quī*, *quae*, *quod*:

quī, quae, quod = who, which:			
	M	F	N
Nom.	quī	quae	quod
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui*	cui*	cui*
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus**	quibus**	quibus**
Abl.	quibus**	quibus**	quibus**

* *cui* is a diphthong, pronounced as one syllable.

** Or *quīs*.

Antecedents

The noun to which a relative clause refers is called the **antecedent**. In Latin, the relative pronoun must agree with the antecedent in *gender* and *number*. Its *case* is determined by its grammatical relationship

within the relative clause and will often be different from the case of the antecedent:

Antecedent	Relative clause	
The woman (nom.),	who (nom.) is walking ...	fēmina quae ambulat
The woman (nom.),	whom (acc.) we hear ...	fēmina quam audimus
The woman (nom.),	whose (gen.) daughter we like ...	fēmina cuius fīliam amāmus
The woman (nom.),	to whom (dat.) we gave a present ...	fēmina cui dōnum dedimus
The woman (nom.),	by whom (abl.) he was killed ...	fēmina ā quā interfectus est

Exercise 4.1

Read the information above about relative clauses. Identify the antecedent, relative pronoun and relative clause in the following sentences. Then translate:

- 1 dominus, quī est in templō, irātus est.
- 2 puella, quae est in agrō, cantat.
- 3 bellum, quod longum erat, fēminās terrēbat.
- 4 dominus, quem amāmus, miser est.
- 5 puella, quam in agrō vidēmus, cantat.
- 6 bellum, quod Rōmānī gerēbant, incolās terrēbat.
- 7 dominus, cuius servus fessus est, semper irātus est.
- 8 puella, cuius māter dormit, semper cantat.
- 9 dux, cuius militēs omnēs timēmus, ad oppidum iter faciēbat.
- 10 iam dominus, cui dōnum dedistī, laetus est.

Exercise 4.2

Translate into Latin:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 The boy, who is singing ... | 6 The farmers, who are working ... |
| 2 The girl, who is walking ... | 7 With the soldier, whose ... |
| 3 The war, which we are waging ... | 8 Of the young men, by whom ... |
| 4 The boy, whom we see ... | 9 The river, in which ... |
| 5 The women, to whom we give ... | 10 The enemy, who are fighting ... |

Exercise 4.3

Identify the antecedent, relative pronoun and relative clause in the following sentences. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 The master, who was writing in the book, was very happy.
- 2 The girl, who was preparing the food, was very angry.
- 3 The soldier, whom we saw, was fighting.
- 4 The woman, whom we had warned, suddenly departed.
- 5 The leader, whose soldiers were fighting, was very bold.
- 6 The goddess, to whom we were singing, was very wise.
- 7 The inhabitants, by whom we were being watched, lived in the mountains.
- 8 The horses, which were in the field, were drinking water.
- 9 The rivers, which we saw, were very deep.
- 10 The soldiers, whom the leader had led into the town, were tired.

○ Translating relative clauses

Sentences which contain relative clauses can cause problems if you are not careful. The key to success lies in knowing when to translate the relative clause. It is really very simple. You almost always translate the relative clause immediately *after you have translated the antecedent*. If the antecedent is not in the nominative case, this will involve waiting until you have got to it. Just be patient!

E.g. dominum, quī est in templō, vidēmus =

We see the master, *who is in the temple*.

E.g. māter puerī, quī est in templō, cantābat =

The mother of the boy, *who is in the temple*, was singing.

E.g. dōnum amīcō meō, quī est in Graeciā, mīsi =

I have sent a gift to my friend, *who is in Greece*.

Beware when translating the word quod. This can sometimes be the neuter relative pronoun, sometimes the conjunction meaning 'because'.

Exercise 4.4

Study the information above about translating relative clauses. Then translate into English:

- 1 Pyrrhus, quī oppidum adibat, rēx magnus erat.
- 2 Rōmānī, quōs timēbāmus, incolis crēdiderant.
- 3 librōs, quōs mihi dedistī, lentē legam.
- 4 rēx, cuius mīlitēs spectābāmus, fortissimus est.
- 5 bellum contrā Rōmānōs, quī urbem oppugnāverant, gessimus.
- 6 intereā sociōs per viās urbis, quam oppugnāverās, dūcēbās.
- 7 quod omnēs magnopere timēbant, propter perīcula ex urbe contendimus.
- 8 tēlum in flūmine, quod prope urbem est, invēnit.
- 9 soror ducis ad urbem rediit et cīvēs monuit.
- 10 cīvēs optimī, quī urbem amant, semper bene regent.

Exercise 4.5

Translate into Latin:

- 1 We love the woman who gave presents to us yesterday.
- 2 We watch the soldiers whom the chief is leading into the country.
- 3 The leader has led his companions into very great danger on behalf of his country.
- 4 He was reading the book which you gave to me yesterday.
- 5 We will stand near the wall which the citizens have built.
- 6 The chief, whom we had led to Rome, was killed by the guards during the night.
- 7 We believe the new master who has punished the slaves.
- 8 After the citizens had departed, the enemy approached the city.
- 9 The old men, who were not terrified by the enemy, remained in the town.
- 10 The Roman soldiers will reply to the brave chief within five days.

Exercise 4.6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Honour is rewarded

dum Rōmānī cum Pyrrhō bellum gerunt, cīvis Graecus captus est. mox ad ducem Rōmānum, nōmine Fabricium, vēnit et ‘multam pecūniam mihi dā,’ inquit. ‘tum rēgem Pyrrhum, quī vōs superāre vult, adībō et eum interficiam.’

- 5 verba tamen cīvis eius Fabricium nōn mōvērunt. ‘armīs,’ inquit ‘nōn perfidia, Rōmānī hostēs superābunt.’ tum custōdī quī prope eum stābat, ‘discēde,’ inquit ‘et omnia rēgī Graecō nārrā!’ custōs ad castra Graecōrum festīnāvit et rēgem petīvit. eī nārrāvit, sicut ā Fabriciō iussus erat, omnia quae cīvis scelestus dixerat. Pyrrhus, quī magnopere virtūte Rōmānōrum mōtus est, eōs laudāvit. multōs autem captīvōs, quī in bellō captī erant, eis reddidit.

Pyrrhus, -ī, m. = Pyrrhus (King of Epirus in Greece)

Graecus, -a, -um = Greek

perfidia, -ae, f. = treachery

castra, -ōrum, n. pl. = camp

sicut = just as

scelestus, -a, -um = wicked

captīvus, -ī, m. = prisoner

reddō, reddere, reddidī,

redditum = I give back

- 1 dum Rōmānī ... gerunt (line 1). What were the Romans doing?
- 2 cīvis Graecus captus est (line 1). What do we learn about the Greek citizen?
- 3 mox ad ... vēnit (lines 1–2). Where did the Greek citizen go then?
- 4 ‘multam pecūniam ... interficiam’ (lines 2–3). What did the citizen ask for and what did he offer to do?
- 5 verba tamen ... nōn mōvērunt (line 4). How did Fabricius react?
- 6 ‘armīs ... superābunt’ (lines 4–5). What point was Fabricius making with these words?
- 7 tum custōdī ... nārrā! (lines 5–6). What instructions did Fabricius give?
- 8 eī nārrāvit ... dixerat (line 7). What did the guard do when he found Pyrrhus?
- 9 Pyrrhus ... laudavit (line 8). How did Pyrrhus react?
- 10 multōs ... reddidit (lines 8–9). How did Pyrrhus demonstrate his admiration for the way the Romans behaved in this episode?

Exercise 4.7

Translate into Latin:

- 1 The soldier, who was fighting bravely, has been wounded.
- 2 She has been warned by the cruel master, whom she fears.
- 3 Wine has been carried to the town which is near the river.
- 4 They have been killed by the slaves who live in the city.
- 5 The old man who lives on the island had been carried across the river.

Exercise 4.8

Translate into English:

- 1 dux, quī hostēs superāvit, cum militibus audāciōribus pugnābat.
- 2 princeps, quī multās gentēs regēbat, Rōmam contendere ā rēge coāctus est.
- 3 quattuor diēs et trēs noctēs tempestāte territī erant.
- 4 multa tēla in hostēs, quī flūmen adībant, iacta sunt.
- 5 cīvēs rēgī, quod patriam semper amāverat, crēdidērunt.
- 6 septem amīcī, quī prope montēs habitābant, in urbe convēnērunt.
- 7 senex per viās urbis lente ambulābat.
- 8 intereā ancillae, quae ā prīncipe territae erant, cibum et vīnum parābant.
- 9 iuvenis, quī filius deī erat, liberōs suōs in somnō interfēcīt.
- 10 princeps in proeliō saevō paene interfectus est.

Exercise 4.9

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The labours of Hercules: the Stymphalian birds, the Cretan bull and the horses of Diomedes

- Herculēs ab Eurystheō avēs Stymphālīdēs interficere iussus est. hae rōstra aēnea habēbant et carnem hūmānam edēbant. Herculēs, postquam ad locum adiit, lacum, in quō avēs habitābant, cōspēxit. lacus plēnus limī erat nec hominēs poterant ibi nāvigāre nec ambulāre. Herculēs igitur auxilium ā deā Minervā
- 5 petivit. illa ei crotalum ex aere fabricātum dedit. crotalō Herculēs crepitum maximum fēcīt et avēs terruit. in caelum volābant et multae sagittis Herculis trānsfixae sunt.

postea Herculēs Crētā contendit et taurum, quī agrōs vastābant, cēpit. inde in Thrāciam, ubi rēx, nōmine Diomēdēs, equōs saevōs habēbat, missus est.

- 10 Diomēdēs omnēs, quī in eam regiōnem vēnerant, eīs equīs obiciebant. equī enim carnem humānam edēbant. Herculēs autem rēgem adiit. 'dā mihi eōs equōs,' inquit. 'nōlī hospitēs tuōs eīs obicere!' rēx tamen pārere nōluit et cum Hercule pugnābat. rēx interfectus est et ab Hercule equīs obiectus est. inde equī in nāvem pulsī sunt et Herculēs cum eīs ad Eurystheum rediit.

avis, -is, f. = bird

Stymphalidēs = Stymphalian

rōstrum, -ī, n. = beak

aēneus, -a, -um = brazen

carō, carnem, f. = flesh

hūmānus, -a, -um = human

lacus (acc. lacum), m. = a lake

plēnus, -a, -um = full

limus, -ī, m. = mud

crotalum, -ī, n. = castanet

aes, aeris, n. = bronze

fabricātus, -a, -um = made

crepitus (acc. crepitum), m. = a noise

volō, -āre = I fly

trānsfigō, -ere, -fixī, -fixum = I pierce

taurus, -ī, m. = bull

vastō, -āre = I ravage

regiō, -ōnis, f. = region

obiciō, -ere, obiēcī, obiectum = I throw to

hospes, -itis, m. = guest

pārēō, -ēre (+ dat.) = I obey

redeō, -īre, rediī, reditum = I return

- 1 From the first paragraph, give and translate one example of each of the following:

(a) a verb in the perfect passive

(c) a superlative adjective

(b) a preposition followed by the accusative case

(d) a present infinitive active.

- 2 cōspēxit (line 3). Which tense of which verb is this?
- 3 poterant (line 4). Which tense of which verb is this?
- 4 petīvit (line 5). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **petition**.
- 5 eī (line 5). In which case is this word? What is its nominative singular masculine form?
- 6 dedit (line 5). Put this verb into the future tense, keeping the person and number the same.
- 7 fēcit (line 6). Which tense of which verb is this?
- 8 Translate the second paragraph into English.

Vocabulary 4

Latin Verbs	English
adeō, adire, adiī, aditum	I approach
contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum	I hurry, march, strive
conveniō, -īre, convēnī, conventum	I meet, come together
crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum + dat.	I trust, believe
Nouns	
gēns, gentis, f.	people, race
somnus, -ī, m.	sleep
tēlum, -ī, n.	spear, missile
Adverbs	
intereā	meanwhile
lentē	slowly
paene	almost
Relative pronoun	
quī, quae, quod	who, which

Caratacus

We learnt above about how the Greek king Pyrrhus was impressed by the way the Romans behaved in war. A few hundred years later, it was the Romans who were to be impressed.

After Claudius invaded Britain in AD 43, Caratacus, the king of the Catuvellauni, put up a strong resistance to the invading force of the Romans. He defended Camulodunum (Colchester) until it eventually fell, and then fled into Wales to continue the fight against the Romans. Eventually he was defeated in battle near the River Severn by the Roman commander Ostorius Scapula and he sought refuge among the Brigantes, a tribe in the north of Britain. However, the queen of the Brigantes handed Caratacus over to the Romans and he was sent back to Rome, where he was forced to march through the city in chains as part of a triumph. Caratacus knew that he was going to be killed, but he showed no fear, and Claudius was so impressed with his bravery that he spared him and welcomed him and his family into his household as honoured guests.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Exercise 4.10

- (a) (i) Tell the story of Caratacus.
 (iii) What was it about the British king that impressed Claudius?

- (b) (i) How did Hercules deal with either the Stymphalian birds or the horses of Diomedes?
- (ii) Which of these two labours would you consider to have been the more difficult and why?



■ The major roads, towns and tribes of Roman Britain

5

The irregular verb *ferō*; *alius*, *ipse* and *īdem*

Irregular verb: *ferō*

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum = I carry, bear	
Active	Passive
Present	
ferō	feror
fers	ferris
fert	fertur
ferimus	ferimur
fertis	ferimini
ferunt	feruntur
Future	
feram	ferar
ferēs	ferēris
feret	ferētur
ferēmus	ferēmur
ferētis	ferēmini
ferent	ferentur
Imperfect	
ferēbam	ferēbar
ferēbās	ferēbāris
ferēbat	ferēbātur
ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur
ferēbātis	ferēbāmini
ferēbant	ferēbantur

The principal parts of this verb are rather peculiar, but the tenses formed on the perfect and supine stems are formed in a perfectly regular way, as is the case for all verbs, however irregular.

tulī = I have carried

tuleram = I had carried

lātus sum = I have been carried

lātus eram = I had been carried

Other forms to note:

Imperatives: fer, ferte

Present infinitive passive: ferri

Exercise 5.1

Study the information above about ferō. Then, revising your irregular verbs, translate into Latin, using possum, eō or ferō:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 He is able. | 6 It will be borne. |
| 2 They were carrying. | 7 We were going. |
| 3 They will be able. | 8 We were not able. |
| 4 We are being carried. | 9 She will go. |
| 5 You (sing.) are carrying. | 10 I shall be able. |

Exercise 5.2

Translate into English:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 adeunt. | 6 exit. |
| 2 inibant. | 7 posse. |
| 3 potestis. | 8 feriminī. |
| 4 ferre. | 9 ferēminī. |
| 5 poterāmus. | 10 adire. |

Exercise 5.3

Translate into Latin, using ferō, not portō, where appropriate:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 They have carried. | 6 They had carried. |
| 2 You (sing.) have gone. | 7 I (feminine) have been carried. |
| 3 She has been able. | 8 He had carried. |
| 4 We have carried. | 9 You (sing.) have gone in. |
| 5 You (pl.) had gone out. | 10 They have gone back. |

alius = other

The Latin for 'other' is *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*, e.g. with another friend = *cum aliō amīcō*.

	M	F	N
Nom.	<i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>
Acc.	<i>aliū</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliud</i>
Gen.	<i>alius*</i>	<i>alius*</i>	<i>alius*</i>
Dat.	<i>aliī**</i>	<i>aliī**</i>	<i>aliī**</i>
Abl.	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>
Nom.	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliae</i>	<i>alia</i>
Acc.	<i>aliōs</i>	<i>aliās</i>	<i>alia</i>
Gen.	<i>aliōrum</i>	<i>aliārum</i>	<i>aliōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>
Abl.	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>

**alterius*, the gen. sing. of *alter* (see below), is normally used in place of *alius*.

***alterī*, the dat. sing. of *alter* (see below), is normally used in place of *aliī*.

Go further

alter = other (of two)

If 'other' refers to the 'other of two' (e.g. the other leg), then *alter* is used rather than *alius*:

	M	F	N
Nom.	<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
Acc.	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
Gen.	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
Dat.	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>
Abl.	<i>alterō</i>	<i>alterā</i>	<i>alterō</i>
Nom.	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterae</i>	<i>altera</i>
Acc.	<i>alterōs</i>	<i>alterās</i>	<i>altera</i>
Gen.	<i>alterōrum</i>	<i>alterārum</i>	<i>alterōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>alterīs</i>	<i>alterīs</i>	<i>alterīs</i>
Abl.	<i>alterīs</i>	<i>alterīs</i>	<i>alterīs</i>

aliī ... aliī

A very common use of the adjective *alius* is in the phrase *aliī ... aliī* meaning some ... others.

E.g. *aliī dormiēbant, aliī legēbant* = Some were sleeping, others were reading.

aliōs capiēbant, aliōs interficiēbant = They were capturing some, killing others.

Exercise 5.4

Translate into English:

- 1 *crās aquam ad mūrōs magnōs ferent.*
- 2 *herī cibum ad alterum filium ducis ferēbātis.*
- 3 *militēs Rōmānī aliam urbem capere nōn poterant.*
- 4 *prīnceps arma in oppidum celeriter ferre poterat.*
- 5 *nōnne in urbem redibis et aquam ad alterum templum portābis?*
- 6 *aliī in templō cantābant, aliī in viā currēbant.*
- 7 *quis alteram sorōrem tuam gladiō vulnerāvit?*
- 8 *senex miser in oppidum ab iuvene lātus est.*
- 9 *propter perīcula bellī tēla ā militibus ferēbantur.*
- 10 *rēgīna aliam ancillam pūnīre nōn cupiēbat.*

Exercise 5.5

Translate into Latin:

- 1 The young man was able to carry the weapons for a long time.
- 2 We will soon approach another temple of the goddess.
- 3 Were you carrying arms to the Roman soldiers?
- 4 Money was being brought for the children of the king.
- 5 Are you able to overcome the other* king, soldiers?
- 6 Some were carrying food, others were carrying water.
- 7 He will go to the river because he cannot carry water.
- 8 The gifts have been carried across the river by the slave.
- 9 He feared the storms because he was not able to sail to the island.
- 10 The arrows had been carried by the soldier who was fighting bravely.

* other of two

○ ipse and īdem

ipse = 'self' is an **intensive pronoun**, while *īdem* = 'the same' is a **definitive pronoun**.

E.g. The women themselves = *fēminae ipsae*.

E.g. The same women = *fēminae eadem*.

Ipse and *īdem* decline as follows:

ipse, ipsa, ipsum = self			
	M	F	N
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Abl.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

īdem, eadem, idem = the same			
	M	F	N
Nom.	īdem	eadem	idem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	idem
Gen.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Nom.	eīdem/īdem	eaedem	eadem
Acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	eīdem*	eīdem*	eīdem*
Abl.	eīdem*	eīdem*	eīdem*

*or *īsdem*.

Exercise 5.6

Study the information above about ipse and idem. Then translate:

- 1 quis custōdiet ipsōs custōdēs?
- 2 eidem milītēs iterum pugnābunt.
- 3 rēx ipse in proelium festināvit.
- 4 pecūnia ā servīs eīdem lāta est.
- 5 urbēs ab eōdem rēge regēbantur.
- 6 dux ipse cēterōs milītēs pūnivit.
- 7 prīnceps labōrem eōrundem custōdum semper laudāvit.
- 8 mulier ipsa dōnum virō dedit.
- 9 nautae ipsī nāvem parvam trāns montēs tulērunt.
- 10 in proeliō miles ā duce ipsō interfectus est.

Exercise 5.7

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The end of the first Punic War, 242 BC

- postquam Rēgulus Carthāginem rediit, Poenī bellum cum Rōmānīs iterum gerēbant. imperātōrem, nōmine Hamilcarem, in Siciliam misērunt. ille autem victōriās prope montēs Herctem et Erycem mox peperit. Rōmānī igitur cōpiās trāns īnsulam dūxērunt et cum hostibus pugnāvērunt. Poenī
- 5 paucissimōs milītēs habēbant sed diū Rōmānōrum impetūs sustinēre poterant. tandem tamen Rōmānī classem parāvērunt et Poenōs, quī multās nāvēs domum iam miserant, prope Drepana superāvērunt. Poenī victi sunt et pācem petivērunt. ē Siciliā discessērunt nec post hoc proelium rediērunt.

Carthāgō, -inis, f. = Carthage
 Poenī, -ōrum, m. pl. = the Carthaginians
 imperātor, -ōris, m. = general
 Hamilcar, -aris, m. = Hamilcar
 victōriam pariō, -ere, peperī = I win a victory

Herctēs, Herctis, m. = Mt. Hercte
 Eryx, Erycis, m. = Mt. Eryx
 impetūs (acc. pl.) = the attacks
 sustineō, -ēre = I withstand
 classis, -is, f. = fleet
 domum (acc.) = (to) home
 Drepana, -ōrum, n. pl. = Drepana

- 1 *postquam ... gerēbant* (lines 1–2). When did the Carthaginians start fighting with the Romans again?
- 2 *imperātōrem ... mīsērunt* (line 2). Who was Hamilcar?
- 3 *victōriās ... pugnāvērunt* (lines 3–4). What happened following Hamilcar's arrival in Sicily? Make at least three points.
- 4 *Poenī ... poterant* (lines 4–5). Why was it surprising that the Carthaginians withstood the Roman attacks?
- 5 *tandem ... superāvērunt* (lines 6–7). Explain what happened at Drepana.
- 6 *Poenī ... rediērunt* (lines 7–8). What effect did this have on the outcome of the war?
- 7 *rediit* (line 1). Which part of which verb is this?
- 8 *gerēbant* (line 2). Put this verb into the future tense, keeping the person and number the same. Give the supine of this verb.
- 9 *ille* (line 2). What type of word is this? What would it be if it were accusative singular, neuter?
- 10 *īnsulam* (line 4). In which case is this word, and why?
- 11 *paucissimōs* (line 5). What form of the adjective is this?
- 12 *poterant* (line 5). Which part of which verb is this?
- 13 *quī* (line 6). What type of word is this? What would it be if it were accusative plural, neuter?
- 14 *pācem* (line 7). Explain the connection between this Latin word and the English word **pacify**.
- 15 Translate the passage into English.

quam + superlative

The phrase 'as ... as possible' is translated into Latin by *quam* + a superlative.

E.g. *quam celerrimē* = as quickly as possible.

quam fortissimē = as bravely as possible.

Can you do possum?

Remember, the Latin verb *possum* = I am able is used to translate the English verb 'can'.

E.g. I can run = *currere possum*.

Exercise 5.8

Study the information above. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 The king himself can punish the citizens.
- 2 The leader watched his soldiers for five days.
- 3 We will fight as bravely as possible.
- 4 Regulus himself did not fear the enemy.
- 5 We cannot bear the anger of the gods.
- 6 No one can help the son of the guard.
- 7 He can always give tasks to the same slaves.
- 8 The courage of the mother was greater than that of her son.
- 9 We shall go as quickly as possible towards the city.
- 10 The soldiers can attack another town.

Exercise 5.9

Using the words from Vocabularies 1–5, say from which Latin words the following English ones derive. Translate the Latin word and explain the meaning of the English one:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Annual | 6 Fidelity |
| 2 Accelerator | 7 Nocturnal |
| 3 Convention | 8 Principal |
| 4 Laborious | 9 Tempestuous |
| 5 Custody | 10 Insomnia |

Go further

Translating passages of English into Latin is no harder, really, than translating a series of sentences. This is called prose composition and is a very good test of how well you are getting on with your Latin.

Exercise 5.10

Translate into Latin:

For many years the Roman forces waged war with the peoples of Italy. Once, a Greek king, called Pyrrhus, came to Italy with many soldiers. He brought help to the enemies of Rome, but in vain. After this the Romans feared the forces of Carthage and wanted to overcome them. Regulus led his soldiers into Africa but was captured. Then the war was waged in Sicily again. But at last the leader of the Carthaginians, called Hamilcar, was forced to fight with the Romans by sea and was defeated.

people = gēns, gentis, f.

Italy = Ītalia, -ae, f.

Rome = Rōma, -ae, f.

Carthage = Carthāgō, -inis, f.

Africa = Āfrica, -ae, f.

the war was waged = pugnātum est

Carthaginians = Poenī, -ōrum, m. pl.

Exercise 5.11

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The labours of Hercules: the girdle of Hippolyte

Hippolytē, rēgīna Amāzonum, balteum pulcherrimum, quem deus Mars eī dederat, habēbat. Admēta, filia Eurystheī, magnopere balteum illum cupiēbat. Eurystheus igitur Herculem in terram Amāzonum mīsīt. 'balteum rēgīnae cape,' inquit, 'et ad mē quam celerrimē fer!'

- 5 Herculēs multōs sociōs collēgit et in fīnēs Amāzonum nāvigāvit. nūntium ad rēgīnam mīsīt et balteum popōscit. rēgīna dē Hercule multa audiverat et balteum eī trādere volēbat. cēterae tamen Amāzōnes irātissimae erant et bellum Herculi et sociīs eius indixērunt.

diū et ācritē pugnātum est. mulierēs fortiter pugnābant et cōpiās Herculis in
 10 fugam pepulērunt. hic tamen comitēs admonuit. ‘nōlite fūgere,’ inquit. ‘nōnne
 fēminās superāre et balteum capere possumus? in proelium redīte!’
 tandem cōpiae Herculis Amāzonas vicērunt et rēginam eārum occidērunt.
balteum cēpērunt et in nāvem rediērunt.

Amāzones, -onum (acc. = Amazonas),
 f. pl. = the Amazons
 balteus, -ī, m. = belt, girdle
 fīnēs, -um, m. pl. = territory
 pōscō, -ere, popōscī = I demand, ask for

indīcō, -ere, indīxī, indictum = I declare
 (war)
 ācritē = fiercely
 fuga, -ae, f. = flight
 admoneō, -ēre = I admonish

- 1 Hippolytē ... habēbat (lines 1–2). What had Mars given to Hippolyte?
- 2 Admēta ... cupiēbat (line 2). What did Admeta think of the gift?
- 3 Eurystheus ... fer!’ (lines 3–4). How did Admeta’s father respond to this situation?
- 4 Herculēs ... nāvigāvit (line 5). How did Hercules prepare before setting out on his expedition?
- 5 nūntium ... popōscit (lines 5–6). What did he do when he arrived in the territory of the Amazons?
- 6 rēgīna ... volēbat (lines 6–7). What was Hippolyte’s initial response to the message?
- 7 cēterae ... indīxērunt (lines 7–8). Did the other Amazons share her view? Explain your answer.
- 8 pugnātum est (line 9). In which tense and voice is this verb? What does it mean literally, and how might you translate it into more natural language?
- 9 mulierēs (line 9). In which case is this noun?
- 10 pepulērunt (line 10). Which part of which verb is this?
- 11 admonuit (line 10).
 - (a) Give the Latin subject of this verb.
 - (b) Give the Latin object of this verb.
- 12 nōlite fūgere (line 10). Translate this phrase into English.
- 13 possumus (line 11).
 - (a) Which part of which verb is this?
 - (b) What would it become in the imperfect tense?
- 14 redīte (line 11). Which part of which verb is this?
- 15 vicērunt (line 12).
 - (a) Give the Latin subject of this verb.
 - (b) Give the Latin object of this verb.
- 16 nāvem (line 13). In which case is this word, and why?
- 17 Translate the passage into English.

Vocabulary 5

Latin	English
Pronouns	
alius, alia, aliud	other
īdem, eadem, idem	the same
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	self
Verbs	
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum (irreg.)	I carry, bear
iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum	I help

Roman villas

When the Romans began to establish themselves in Britain, following the invasion of Claudius in AD 43, they built roads to connect the main strategic centres, camps in which to house their troops, and towns. But a new form of housing also began to be seen, based on the country homes of Romans back in Italy: villas. Some of these were relatively small buildings, built around a farm, but many were constructed on much grander lines, often to impress. A good example of such a villa is the one built at Fishbourne, near Chichester, probably for the ruler of the Atrebates, Cogidubnus, in around AD 75. These grand villas would have had several reception rooms, gardens, baths, all decorated in the Roman style with mosaic floors and frescoes on the walls.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.



■ A model of the Roman villa at Fishbourne showing how it looked originally

Exercise 5.12

- (a) (i) What happened when Hercules was sent to get the girdle of Hippolyte?
- (ii) Do you think Hercules's men were surprised by what happened when they began to fight the Amazons, and if so, why?
- (b) (i) Draw a sketch of a typical Roman villa, labelling the main rooms.
- (ii) How might such a building have been used in Roman Britain to demonstrate the power of the Romans?

6

Participles

Participles are adjectives formed from verbs. Like normal adjectives, they agree with the noun or pronoun they describe in gender, case and number. In Latin there are three participles: present, future and past. We shall begin with the present participle.

Present participle

Present participles (which in English end in ‘-ing’) are formed in Latin from the present stem, are always active, and decline like *ingēns*. *amō* and *moneō* add -ns to the present stem, the others add -ēns. Here they are, with their genitive singular forms:

<i>amā</i> -ns,	<i>monē</i> -ns,	<i>reg</i> -ēns,	<i>audi</i> -ēns,	<i>capi</i> -ēns,
<i>amantis</i>	<i>monentis</i>	<i>regentis</i>	<i>audientis</i>	<i>capiantis</i>
loving	warning	ruling	hearing	taking

	M	F	N
Nom.	<i>amāns</i>	<i>amāns</i>	<i>amāns</i>
Acc.	<i>amantem</i>	<i>amantem</i>	<i>amāns</i>
Gen.	<i>amantis</i>	<i>amantis</i>	<i>amantis</i>
Dat.	<i>amantī</i>	<i>amantī</i>	<i>amantī</i>
Abl.	<i>amantī</i>	<i>amantī</i>	<i>amantī</i>
Nom.	<i>amantēs</i>	<i>amantēs</i>	<i>amantia</i>
Acc.	<i>amantēs</i>	<i>amantēs</i>	<i>amantia</i>
Gen.	<i>amantium</i>	<i>amantium</i>	<i>amantium</i>
Dat.	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>
Abl.	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>

Present participles may be said to describe what the nouns with which they agree are ‘doing’.

E.g. The girl watched her mother *walking* in the garden =
puella mātrem in hortō ambulantem spectābat.

In this example, the participle ‘walking’ stands in place of a phrase such as *while she was walking* and thus tells us what the mother was doing.

When translating from Latin, it is often possible to use a clause to represent a present participle. This could be a temporal clause, giving an indication of time, but might also be a relative clause, adding further information.

E.g. *hostēs arma ferentēs timēmus* = We fear the enemy *when* they bear arms.

OR We fear the enemy *who are* bearing arms.

Irregular participles

Most present participles are easy enough to form from the present stem, but the odd problem crops up here and there with the irregular verbs:

ferō: *ferēns*, *ferentis*. (Surprisingly, this is completely regular!)

eō: *iēns*, *euntis*. (This, by contrast, is very silly!)

possum: *potēns*, *potentis* exists as an adjective (= 'powerful') but must *not* be used as a participle.

sum: no participle exists. There is, thus, no Latin word for 'being'.

Take care with that very silly-looking participle from *eō*.

E.g. We watched the boy going into the field =
puerum spectāvimus in agrum euntem.

Exercise 6.1

Study the information above about present participles. Give the nominative masculine singular and genitive masculine singular of the following participles:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 Calling | 6 Handing over |
| 2 Fighting | 7 Helping |
| 3 Remaining | 8 Conquering |
| 4 Reading | 9 Seeking |
| 5 Going | 10 Driving |

Exercise 6.2

Translate into English:

- nāvēs in flūmen nāvigantēs spectābat.*
- mīlitēs virōs Rōmānōs in templō sedentēs vīdērunt.*
- puerī equum prope mūrū stantem cēpērunt.*
- ducem Rōmānum mīlitēs in proelium dūcentem spectābāmus.*

- 5 poētam in agrō cantantem audivi.
- 6 Troiānī Graecōs dōna ferentēs nōn timēbant.
- 7 servus dominum in agrōs ineuntem vīdit.
- 8 tempestās gentēs in montibus habitantēs terruit.
- 9 princeps ā fēminīs ē templō festinantibus vīsus est.
- 10 princeps ā fēminīs ē templō festināns vīsus est.

Exercise 6.3

Translate into Latin. Always be sure to make the participle agree with the noun or pronoun to which it refers.

- 1 We watched the boys running into the field.
- 2 Sitting near the wall, the farmer watched the slaves.
- 3 The farmer watched the slaves sitting near the wall.
- 4 The proud leader praised the fighting soldiers.
- 5 The schoolmaster was reading a book, sitting near the boys and girls.
- 6 No one likes the master of the sleeping girl.
- 7 The slaves will not overcome the fighting Romans, will they?
- 8 Why have the women left the boy sleeping in the field?
- 9 The leader, while returning from the battle, gave a reward to his soldiers.
- 10 The leader gave a reward to his soldiers, (while they were) returning from the battle.

Using Latin

Sometimes, when learning complicated rules about Latin, it is hard to believe that the Romans ever actually spoke this language. But they did. And while we are learning about present participles, here is one of the most famous phrases in Latin, from the Roman poet, Virgil:

timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs.

I fear the Greeks, even when bearing gifts. (Virgil, *Aeneid* 2.49)

Danaus is a word for Greek, and the quotation refers to the time during the Trojan War when the Greeks tricked the Trojans into taking the wooden horse into the city. Notice, also, how the word *et* can mean 'even' as well as 'and'.

Go further

Present participles and English spelling

It is a well-known fact that English spelling is difficult. How, for example, would you explain to a Martian that the words 'plough', 'enough', and 'through' – which sound completely different – are spelt in the same way?

But Latin is often there in the background, easing our way through these little minefields. And, now that you have met present participles, there is a whole range of English words which you stand a pretty good chance of spelling correctly, namely those ending in -ent, -ant, -ence or -ance. Take the following:

- Ambulance
- Convenience
- Repellent
- Audience
- Credence
- Repugnant

The difficulty with words such as these is knowing which vowel to use before the n; is it an a or an e? The following principle won't always work, I'm afraid, but it's pretty good. When in doubt, think about which Latin verb is involved, and then look at that verb's present participle. Thus ambulance, from ambulāns; audience from audiēns; and so on.

Of course, there is a problem with this. Some words in -ant have come to us via French, rather than directly from Latin. Thus the word 'descendant' has come from the French *descendre*, with its participle *descendant*, not *dēscendō* with its participle *dēscendēns*. And the word 'servant', which looks from its spelling as though it comes from the Latin *servō*, *servāre* = 'I save' in fact comes from *serviō*, *servīre* = 'I serve' and thus has no business being spelt with an a. Again, this is because it comes to us via the participle of the French *servir*, i.e. *servant*.

The study of where words come from in this way is called etymology.

Exercise 6.4

Study the information above about participles and English spelling. Translate and then give an English word derived from the following Latin participles. In all cases the most common mis-spelling involves the a or e near the end of the word:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 cōstituēns | 6 respondēns |
| 2 currēns | 7 cōgēns |
| 3 ambulāns | 8 crēdēns |
| 4 occupāns | 9 repellēns |
| 5 audiēns | 10 exspectāns |

Exercise 6.5

Translate into English the following story, which is adapted from one of Aesop's fables:

agricola quīque filiōs habuit. filii saepe disputābant nec bene labōrābant. pater igitur fascem ūnī filiō dedit et 'potesne' inquit 'hunc fascem frangere?' puer fascem frangere nōn potuit. tum pater fascem aliō filiō dedit. 'potesne tū' inquit pater 'hunc fascem frangere?' nōn potuit. mox omnēs puerī fascem frangere temptāverant sed frūstrā. deinde agricola fascem solvit et virgās singulās filiīs spectantibus dedit. puerī virgās facile frēgērunt. inde pater ridēns 'sōlī' inquit 'validī nōn estis. ūnā tamen vōs ā nūllō superābiminī!'

disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I argue
fascis, fascis, m. = a bundle of sticks
frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctum = I break
temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I try
solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtum = I untie
virga, -ae, f. = stick
singulī -ae, -a = one at a time
facile = easily
ūnā (adv.) = together

Exercise 6.6

Translate into Latin:

- 1 A farmer was working in his fields, preparing the land.
- 2 'You aren't able,' he said, 'to conquer all your brothers, are you?'
- 3 The boy, holding a sword, ran towards his brothers.
- 4 The angry father did not praise his fighting sons.
- 5 'You are strong' he said, 'but, fighting alone, you cannot overcome your enemies.'

Exercise 6.7

Translate into English:

- 1 omnēs timēbant, in oppidum festinantēs.
- 2 iuvenis sorōrem prope flūmen sedentem invēnit.
- 3 nōnne nāvēs ad īnsulam nāvigantēs spectāre cupis?
- 4 dux hostium militēs suōs urbem oppugnantēs spectāvit.
- 5 quis cīvēs rēgīnam laudantēs cōspexit?

Perfect participle passive

As you already know, the perfect participle passive, or PPP as it likes to be called, is formed from the supine stem and declines like bonus. So far, you have only used it as part of the perfect passive tense, but it survives perfectly well on its own.

amātus, -a, -um	(having been) loved
monitus, -a, um	(having been) warned
rēctus, -a, -um	(having been) ruled
auditus, -a, um	(having been) heard
captus, -a, um	(having been) taken

When you are getting used to the PPP, always imagine the words 'having been' in your translation and you will not go far wrong.

E.g. puellam ā militibus captam vīdimus =
 We saw the girl (*having been captured*) by the soldiers.
 This can then be put into more natural English as follows:
 We saw the girl *captured* by the soldiers; or
 We saw the girl *when she had been captured* by the soldiers.

As you can see, the best translation of a PPP will almost never involve the words 'having been'. But if you translate a PPP with these words to start with, you can always put it into more natural English later, when you are certain that you know what you are doing. Above all, the most important thing to remember about the PPP is that it is *passive*. You would be amazed how many people forget this simple fact.

Exercise 6.8

Study the information above about the perfect participle passive. Before translating the following sentences, bracket the PPP with the noun with which it agrees (as if it were a normal adjective). The first two are done for you. Then translate into English:

- 1 puer parvus (agricolam interfectum) vīdit.
- 2 (servus inventus) ad dominum statim missus est.
- 3 puella librum lēctum amicō dedit.
- 4 puellam ā mātrem relictam invenīre nōn poterāmus.
- 5 nāvis in īnsulā aedificāta tempestāte dēlēta est.
- 6 animālia in agrōs pulsa sagittis occīdimus.
- 7 tēlum ā milite relictum iuvenī dedī.
- 8 princeps praemium cīvibus quīnque annōs custōditis dare cupiēbat.
- 9 spem multīs gentibus ā rēge saevō rēctis dedimus.
- 10 quis pecūniam diū petitam ad templum ferēbat?

Exercise 6.9

We do not often say 'having been' in English (e.g. 'having been loved'), but this phrase is really useful for showing that a PPP is being used. Bearing this in mind, translate the following into Latin:

- 1 We see the horses walking into the field.
- 2 They saw the enemy attacking the town.
- 3 He led the (having been) captured slaves into the street.
- 4 Soldiers hurrying into battle always trust their leaders.
- 5 Surely the gods were not punishing the (having been) conquered citizens?
- 6 The young man found a beautiful girl (having been) left in the mountains.
- 7 The chief watched the soldiers laughing in the street with the citizens.
- 8 The Romans were able to wage another war against the (having been) defeated enemy.
- 9 The women saw the slave-girl playing near the walls of the city.
- 10 Having been captured by the soldiers, she was killed by their shields.

Go further

Dative of the possessor

As you know, *habere* = I have, and it is very common to write a sentence such as:

puer multōs librōs habet = The boy has many books.

However, it is equally acceptable to use the dative case with the verb *sum*:

puerō multī librī sunt = To the boy there are many books (i.e. the boy has many books).

This construction is used, as Kennedy's *Latin Grammar* will remind you, when the emphasis is being placed on the thing possessed, not on the possessor. In the passage below, you will see an example of this, which we hope you will be able to cope with quite easily.

Exercise 6.10

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The labours of Hercules: the apples of the Hesperides

Herculēs, postquam Amāzonas superāvit et balteum rēgīnae cēpit, bovēs Gēryonis ad Eurystheum dūxit. post autem hunc labōrem decimum, rēx Herculi opus gravius imposuit. 'ad mē,' inquit, 'aurea mālā quae in hortō Hesperidum custōdiuntur.' dracō enim, cui centum capita erant, haec mālā in hortō
5 custōdiēbat.

Herculēs per multās terrās iter fēcit nec tamen hortum Hesperidum invenire poterat. tandem ad extrēmam partem orbis terrārum pervēnit. hīc virum ingentem, nōmine Atlantem, qui caelum umerīs suis sustinēbat, cōspexit. Atlās, quod Hesperidum pater erat, iuvenem iuvāre volēbat. 'ego ad hortum ibō,' inquit, 'et
10 mālā ā filiābus meis accipiam.' Herculēs laetissimus erat. Atlās caelum ei dedit et, dum in umerīs Herculēs sustinet, ipse ad hortum festināvit. ibi filiās salūtāvit et quīntō diē mālā ab eis accepta ad Herculem rettulit. hīc Atlantem magnō cum gaudiō laudāvit et ad Graeciam rediit.

Amāzōnes, -onum (acc. = Amazonas),
f. pl. = the Amazons

balteus, -ī, m. = belt, girdle

bōs, bovis, c. = ox, cow

Gēryōn, -onis, m. = Geryon (a king with
three bodies)

gravis, -e = heavy, severe

impōnō, -ere, imposuī + dat. =

I impose on

aureus, -a, -um = golden

mālum, -ī, n. = apple

hortus, -ī, m. = garden

Hesperides, -um, f. pl. = the Hesperides
(nymphs who tended a garden for the golden
apples; daughters of Atlas)

dracō, -ōnis, m. = dragon

extrēmus, -a, -um = furthest

orbis, -is, m. (orbis terrārum) = the world

perveniō, -īre = I reach

Atlās, Atlantis, m. = Atlas

umerus, -ī, m. = shoulder

sustineō, -ēre = I hold up

referō, referre, rettulī, relātum = I bring back

gaudium, -ī, n. = joy

- 1 *Herculēs ... dūxit* (lines 1–2). What do we learn about the labours of Hercules in these lines?
- 2 *post autem ... decimum* (line 2). How many labours had Hercules undertaken at this stage?
- 3 *rēx Herculi opus gravius imposuit* (lines 2–3). What are we told about the next labour that the king set for Hercules?
- 4 *‘fer mihi ... custōdiuntur.’* (lines 3–4). What were Eurystheus’s instructions to Hercules?
- 5 *dracō ... custōdiēbat* (lines 4–5). Why was this a particularly challenging task?
- 6 *Herculēs per multās terrās iter fēcit* (line 6). What are we told about Hercules in this line?
- 7 *nec tamen ... poterat* (lines 6–7). What was the result of Hercules’s travels?
- 8 *tandem ... pervēnit* (line 7). Where did Hercules end up eventually?
- 9 *hic virum ingentem ... cōspexit* (lines 7–8). Whom did he see when he got there, and what was he doing?
- 10 *Atlās ... iuvāre volēbat* (lines 8–9). Why was Atlas willing to help Hercules?
- 11 *ego ... accipiam* (lines 9–10). What offer did Atlas make?
- 12 *Atlās caelum ... ad hortum festīnāvit* (lines 10–11). Describe what happened in these lines.
- 13 *ibi filiās ... rettulit* (lines 11–12). What did Atlas do when he went to the garden and how long was he away?
- 14 *hic Atlantem ... rediit* (lines 12–13). How did Hercules respond and what did he do next?
- 15 Translate the passage into English.

Go further

Using participles

As we have seen, one of the cleverest things you can do with a participle is to cut out the need for a separate clause. Examine the following examples.

The farmer *was sitting* under a tree and *was reading* a book.

One of the verbs in italics can be changed into a participle:

The farmer, *sitting* under a tree, *was reading* a book =

agricola sub arbore **sedēns** librum legēbat.

This is even more impressive when we use perfect participles:

The farmer *captured* the slave and *killed* him.

This can be changed by substituting a participle for the first verb:

The farmer killed the having been captured slave =

agricola servum **captum** interfēcit.

When translating from Latin you obviously do this in reverse:

prīnceps servōs **captōs** Rōmam dūxit =

The chief led the having been captured slaves to Rome.

This then becomes:

The chief captured the slaves and led them to Rome.

Volō, nōlō

You have already learnt to cope with a number of irregular verbs, so the following should not give you too much trouble. As you will see, nōlō is a contraction of nōn + volō.

volō, velle, voluī = I wish, am willing	
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī = I do not wish, am unwilling	
Present	
volō	nōlō
vīs	nōn vīs
vult	nōn vult
volumus	nōlumus
vultis	nōn vultis
volunt	nōlunt
Future	
volam	nōlam
volēs	nōlēs
volet	nōlet
volēmus	nōlēmus
volētis	nōlētis
volent	nōlent

Imperfect

volēbam	nōlēbam
volēbās	nōlēbās
volēbat	nōlēbat
volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus
volēbātis	nōlēbātis
volēbant	nōlēbant

In the perfect tense, voluī is often translated as 'I determined' and nōluī as 'I refused'.

And you have already learnt how the imperative of nōlō is used in prohibitions (negative commands):

E.g. nōlī ambulāre, Mārce = don't walk, Marcus!

E.g. nōlite ambulāre, puerī = don't walk, boys!
(Literally these mean 'be unwilling to walk!')

Exercise 6.11

Study the information above about volō and nōlō. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 He wishes to help the friends.
- 2 They are unwilling to flee.
- 3 We want to remain here.
- 4 They will not wish to work.
- 5 The poet had wished to enter Rome.
- 6 They want to fight in the mountains.
- 7 Do not flee from the city, soldiers!
- 8 You do not wish to lead the soldiers into the mountains, do you?
- 9 Don't lead your soldiers into the sea!
- 10 Do not run towards the deep river, Marcus!

Exercise 6.12

Translate into English:

- 1 cum Graecīs pugnāre nōn vultis.
- 2 quis mēcum ad mūrū magnum ire vult?
- 3 cūr servī tuī in agrō labōrāre nōlēbant?
- 4 hae ancillae aquam ferre in urbem nōlunt.
- 5 cum illīs cīvibus superbīs pugnāre nōluī.

- 6 nōlīte occidere senēs!
 7 hoc facere nōlēbāmus.
 8 cūr puella hōs librōs legere nōlēbat?
 9 iter cum amīcīs facere voluit.
 10 contendere cum mīlitibus nōluit.

Exercise 6.13

Translate into English:

The battle of Cannae, 216 BC

ubi Fabius dux erat, Rōmānī cum hostibus in proeliō pugnāre diū nōlēbant. sed proximō annō, cōsiliū pessimum cēpērunt. omnēs enim Poenōs vincere volēbant et tum quidem plūrimās cōpiās habēbant. nōn arte, igitur, sed vīribus, in illō bellō hostēs superāre cōstituērunt. duō autem cōsulēs, L. Aemilius Paullus
 5 et M. Terentius Varrō, quī eō tempore cum Hannibale numquam pugnāverant, cōpiās Rōmānās ad Poenōs dūcere cōstituērunt.

prope oppidum, nōmine Cannās, Poenī cōpiās instrūxērunt. in mediā aciē paucōs peditēs posuērunt. Rōmānī, ubi hoc vidērunt, plūrimīs cum equitibus impetum maximum in mediam aciem fēcērunt. hostēs primō fugere vidēbantur. equitēs
 10 tamen hostium circum ālās Rōmānōrum contendērunt et Rōmānōs in fugam pepulērunt. inde ā tergō in eōs impetum fēcērunt.

mox Rōmānī superātī sunt et plūrimī sunt interfectī. post proelium, Poenī ā digitis Rōmānōrum ānulōs captōs Carthāginem mīsērunt.

proximus, -a, -um = next
 cōsiliū capiō = I adopt a plan
 Poenī, -ōrum, m. pl. = the Carthaginians
 quidem = indeed
 ars, artis, f. = art, skill
 vīrēs, vīrium, f. pl. = strength
 cōsul, -is, m. = consul
 Cannae, -ārum, f. pl. = Cannae
 instruō, -ere, instrūxī, instrūctum = I draw up
 aciēs, aciēi, f. = battle line
 pedes, peditis, m. = foot-soldier
 eques, -itis, m. = horseman (in pl. = cavalry)
 impetus (acc. impetum) = attack
 primō = at first
 videor (passive of videō) = I seem
 āla, -ae, f. = wing (of army)
 fuga, -ae, f. = flight
 tergum, -ī, n. = back
 digitus, -ī, m. = finger
 ānulus, -ī, m. = ring
 Carthāgō, -inis, f. = Carthage

Vocabulary 6

Latin Noun	English
praemium, -iī, n.	reward
Adjectives	
superbus, -a, -um	proud
tōtus, -a, -um (goes like ūnus)	whole
Verbs	
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	I am not willing, do not wish
volō, velle, voluī	I am willing, wish

Boudicca

After the defeat of Caratacus, the Romans were kept busy for ten years in Wales until, in AD 60, the Iceni, a tribe in East Anglia, rose up against them. Their queen was Boudicca. On the death of her father, she had been named as his heir. However, the Romans disregarded this, stripped her of her land and raped her daughters. Joining forces with the neighbouring Trinovantes, Boudicca attacked and burned the city of Camulodunum (Colchester) and then marched on Londinium (London) and Verulamium (St Albans), sacking these two cities too.

Eventually the Roman general Suetonius Paulinus, having marched his army back from Wales, and although massively outnumbered, defeated Boudicca's forces and slaughtered up to 80,000 Britons. Boudicca committed suicide and the rebellion she had led came to an end.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Hadrian's Wall

The Roman conquest of Britain carried on following the defeat of Boudicca, but the area to the north of the country was always considered unstable, and in AD 122 the Roman Emperor Hadrian decided to build a wall from one coast to the other, from near modern-day Carlisle in the west to Newcastle in the east. This wall served to separate the tribes in the north from those more settled in the south, and represented the northern frontier of the Roman Empire. Stretching for approximately 73 miles, the wall had small fortifications every mile (milecastles), and between each milecastle there were two watchtowers. A few years later, large forts were added along the length of the wall to house garrisons of Roman soldiers. The remains of two of these forts, Housesteads and Vindolanda, can be seen today, and archaeologists have learnt a great deal about the lives of those living and working there.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.



■ Milecastle 39 on Hadrian's Wall, located in Northumberland

Exercise 6.14

Find out what you can about the revolt of Boudicca and Hadrian's Wall. Then answer the questions below.

- (a) (i) Tell the story of how Boudicca rose up against the Romans.
(ii) Why was Boudicca's revolt ultimately unsuccessful?
- (b) (i) Draw a sketch of Hadrian's Wall, and label the main features.
(ii) How effective a fortification do you think it was?
- (c) (i) Tell the story of how Hercules succeeded in collecting the apples of the Hesperides.
(ii) Do you think he would have succeeded without the help of Atlas?

7

Imperfect subjunctive; final clauses; indirect command

Imperfect subjunctive

The tenses you have learnt so far have all been in the **indicative mood**. The indicative is used to express facts, such as 'the farmer loves the girl' or 'the soldiers are fighting'. You are now going to step up a gear by learning about the **subjunctive mood**, which is used when we are dealing with matters which are *not* expressed as definite facts. For example, we use the subjunctive in Latin to express purpose, wishes, possibilities, etc. There are four subjunctive tenses. The way in which these are translated depends on the nature of the construction, and the first one we are going to meet is the imperfect subjunctive.

The imperfect subjunctive of a verb is really easy to form. Simply go to the present infinitive of the verb and add -m, -s, -t, etc., lengthening the preceding 'e' where necessary.

Imperfect subjunctive active

amāre-m	monēre-m	regere-m	audire-m	capere-m
amārē-s	monērē-s	regerē-s	audirē-s	caperē-s
amāre-t	monēre-t	regere-t	audire-t	capere-t
amārē-mus	monērē-mus	regerē-mus	audirē-mus	caperē-mus
amārē-tis	monērē-tis	regerē-tis	audirē-tis	caperē-tis
amāre-nt	monēre-nt	regere-nt	audire-nt	capere-nt

The passive forms are also easy. Simply convert -m, -s, -t, etc. to -r, -ris, -tur as normal.

Imperfect subjunctive passive

amāre-r	monēre-r	regere-r	audire-r	capere-r
amārē-ris	monērē-ris	regerē-ris	audirē-ris	caperē-ris
amārē-tur	monērē-tur	regerē-tur	audirē-tur	caperē-tur
amārē-mur	monērē-mur	regerē-mur	audirē-mur	caperē-mur
amārē-minī	monērē-minī	regerē-minī	audirē-minī	caperē-minī
amāre-ntur	monēre-ntur	regere-ntur	audire-ntur	capere-ntur

Exercise 7.1

Study the information above about the imperfect subjunctive. Then give the following forms of the imperfect subjunctive, active and passive:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 3rd sing., portō | 6 3rd plural, relinquō |
| 2 2nd sing., videō | 7 1st plural, colligō |
| 3 1st plural, iuvō | 8 2nd sing., inveniō |
| 4 2nd plural, petō | 9 3rd sing., servō |
| 5 1st sing., custodiō | 10 1st sing., tradō |

Final clauses

The first construction involving the subjunctive which you are going to meet is called a final (or purpose) clause. A final clause expresses **purpose**. It is introduced by the conjunctions *ut* = 'in order that', or *nē* = 'in order that ... not' (i.e. 'lest'), and has its verb in the subjunctive.

E.g. I came to the city **to see my father** (i.e. *in order that I might see my father*) =
ad urbem vēni **ut patrem vidērem**.

E.g. I fled from the enemy **lest I be killed** (i.e. *in order that I might not be killed*) =
ab hostibus fūgi **nē interficerer**.

Note that in English we normally use a simple infinitive for this construction, e.g. 'to see' or 'to kill', etc. Be careful not to do this in Latin.

Exercise 7.2

Study the information above about the imperfect subjunctive and final clauses. Note how the imperfect subjunctive often means *might* and is formed from the present infinitive by adding 'm', etc. Translate into Latin:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 To walk | 6 In order that we might flee |
| 2 In order that I might walk | 7 To see |
| 3 To fight | 8 In order that you (pl.) might see |
| 4 In order that he might fight | 9 To leave |
| 5 To flee | 10 In order that they might leave |

Exercise 7.3

Once you can do the imperfect subjunctive in the active, putting it into the passive is simple, using the conversion chart on page 1 (-ō/m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt becomes -or/r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur). Translate into Latin, using the imperfect subjunctive:

- 1 In order that we might be led
- 2 In order that she might not be watched
- 3 In order that they might be killed
- 4 Lest I be captured
- 5 In order that they might be driven
- 6 In order that it might be read
- 7 In order that you (pl.) might be found
- 8 In order that we might be asked
- 9 Lest we be overcome
- 10 Lest it be attacked

Exercise 7.4

Study the information above about final clauses. Translate into English:

- 1 fēmina in agrōs festinābat ut agricolam fessum inveniret.
- 2 dux Rōmānus cōpiās collēgit ut cum hostibus pugnāret.
- 3 Rōmā discessimus nē ā militibus saevīs interficerēmur.
- 4 puella ut cibum parāret per viam festināvit.
- 5 ad templum veniēbant ut deōs laudārent.
- 6 hostēs, nē ā Rōmānīs invenirentur, cōpiās ad flūmen dūxerunt.
- 7 Hannibal suōs in montēs dūxit ut in Ītaliā iter faceret.
- 8 mulierēs in agrōs festināverunt ut ā liberīs salūtarentur.
- 9 ducēs, ut cōpiās hostium caperent, ad flūmen adiērunt.
- 10 num Rōmam vēnistī ut templa nova viderēs?

Exercise 7.5

Translate into Latin. Remember that with final clauses, where in English we use a simple infinitive (e.g. 'to see'), Latin uses *ut* or *nē* plus the subjunctive.

- 1 We came to Rome to see your friends.
- 2 You departed from Rome lest you see my mother.
- 3 You didn't come to the city to read all my books, did you?
- 4 The farmer hurried into the temple lest he be killed by his brother.
- 5 The mother ran into the street to find her daughter.
- 6 The poet walked into the mountains to look at the sky.
- 7 The wise man placed his food near the wall lest it be found by the animals.
- 8 Who came to the sea to see the ships?
- 9 The soldiers hurried across the river to attack the city.
- 10 The chief came to give a reward to the brave citizen.

Go further

The sequence of tenses

There is a very important principle to learn about the way clauses fit together, called the sequence of tenses. Verbs in Latin may be either **primary** (present, future or perfect) or **historic** (imperfect, pluperfect or simple past). When joining clauses together, the general principle is that if the main verb is primary, the verb in the subordinate clause should be primary; if it is historic, the verb in the subordinate clause should be historic. You will learn more about this later, but for now, what it means is that when translating final clauses in which the verb in the subordinate clause is in the imperfect subjunctive, the main verb must be translated as a *historic* verb. So for example, *amāvī* would mean *I loved*, not *I have loved*.

E.g. *Rōmā vēnī ut patrem vidērem* = **I came** to Rome to see my father.

This involves making sure you understand the essential difference between the *primary* (perfect tense) *amāvī* = 'I have loved' and the *historic* (aorist or simple past) *amāvī* = 'I loved' which, of course, look identical. The perfect tense of a verb, although it refers to the past, is considered to be a *primary* tense because it describes the *present* result of an action occurring in the past. The aorist (or simple past) tense of a verb, by contrast, simply refers to an action which occurred in the past, with no reference to its present result.

E.g. *librum lēgī* = I have read the book.

E.g. *librum herī lēgī* = I read the book yesterday.

Exercise 7.6

Study the information above about the sequence of tenses. Translate into Latin:

- 1 He ran into the street to watch the animals.
- 2 I went to the city to see the temples of the Romans.
- 3 They were guarding the brave king lest he be captured by the enemy.
- 4 Hannibal led his forces across the mountains to overcome the Romans.
- 5 I sent the best slave to help you.
- 6 He had gone back to see his wretched father.
- 7 They came into the city lest they be killed by the enemy.
- 8 They hurried to the queen to praise her good works.
- 9 You were sailing to the island to see the inhabitants, weren't you?
- 10 You came to the fatherland to look at our temples, didn't you?

Irregular verbs in the subjunctive

The imperfect subjunctive of irregular verbs is easy, being formed in the normal way (by adding 'm', etc. to the present infinitive).

Imperfect subjunctive		
sum	possum	ferō
essem	possem	ferrem
essēs	possēs	ferrēs
esset	posset	ferret
essēmus	possēmus	ferrēmus
essētis	possētis	ferrētis
essent	possent	ferrent
eō	volō	nōlō
īrem	vellem	nōllem
īrēs	vellēs	nōllēs
īret	vellet	nōllet
īrēmus	vellēmus	nōllēmus
īrētis	vellētis	nōllētis
īrent	vellent	nōllent

The only one of these verbs to have a passive is *ferō*, which forms its imperfect subjunctive passive in an almost absurdly regular way:

ferre, *ferrēris*, *ferrētur*, *ferrēmur*, *ferrēmini*, *ferrentur*.

Exercise 7.7

Translate into English:

- 1 Rōmānī nāvēs parāvērunt ut hostēs vincere possent.
- 2 senex ā militibus interfectus est nē cibum ad cīvēs ferret.
- 3 militēs captī sunt nē ad patriam redirent.
- 4 nāvem dēlēvimus nē cōpiās ad hostēs ferret.
- 5 ad flūmen cucurrimus ut aquam invenīrēmus.
- 6 cīvēs in urbem ēgit ut tūtī essent.
- 7 in summum montem vēnī ut mare spectāre possem.
- 8 ad flūmen vēnī ut aquam in urbem ferrem.
- 9 ut terram dēfenderent mūrum maximum aedificāvērunt.
- 10 fēminae perterritae in urbem festināvērunt ut sē servārent.

Exercise 7.8

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Romans take Spain, 206 B.C.

Rōmānī, quī plūrimās nāvēs habēbant, Poenōs in bellō semper superāre poterant. eī igitur, quod auxilium ā Graecīs petēbant, ad rēgem Macedoniae lēgātōs misērunt. hic tamen, nōmine Philippus, eōs iuvāre nōn poterat. deinde Rōmānī, quod bellum cōnficere cupiēbant, in Hispāniam festināvērunt. Publius Scīpiō

- 5 autem cum frātre Cnaeō suōs in illam terram dūxit ut Poenōs expelleret. hī autem ducēs in bellō interfectī sunt sed filius Publīi imperium militum ā patribus Rōmānīs accēpit. hic, quī artī Hannibalis diū studuerat, peditēs circum aciem hostium mīsīt, in medium agmen eōrum ruit. Poenōs autem quī cōpiās prope oppidum, nōmine Ilipam, instrūxerant paene dēlēvit. sīc Hispānia, ā Poenīs
- 10 āmissa, Rōmānīs trādita est.

Poenī, -ōrum, m. pl. = the Carthaginians
lēgātus, -ī, m. = ambassador
cōnficiō, -ere = I complete
Hispānia, -ae, f. = Spain
expellō, -ere = I drive out
imperium, -ī, n. = command
patrēs: here = the Senators
ars, artis, f. = art, skill

studeō, -ēre (+ dat.) = I study
pedes, -itis, m. = foot-soldier
aciēs, aciēi, f. = battle line
agmen, -inis, n. = column (of army)
Ilipa, -ae, f. = Ilipa (a town in Spain)
instruō, -ere, -ūxi = I draw up
āmittō, -ere, āmisi, āmissum = I lose

- 1 Rōmānī ... poterant (line 1). Why were the Romans able to overcome the Carthaginians?
- 2 eī igitur ... mīsērunt (lines 2–3). Why did the Carthaginians send ambassadors to the King of Macedonia?
- 3 hic ... poterat (line 3). How did the king react to the demands for help?
- 4 deinde ... festināvērunt (lines 3–4). Why did the Romans hurry into Spain?
- 5 Publius Scīpiō ... expelleret (lines 4–5). Why did the Scipio brothers lead their men into Spain?
- 6 hī ... interfectī sunt (lines 5–6). What happened to them when they got there?
- 7 sed filius ... accēpit (lines 6–7). To whom did the senate give command of the army?
- 8 hic ... ruit (lines 7–8). Describe the tactics used by the Roman general.
- 9 Poenōs ... dēlēvit (lines 8–9). How effective were these tactics?
- 10 plūrimās (line 1). What part of which adjective is this?
- 11 poterant (line 1). What part of which verb is this?
- 12 mīsērunt (line 3).
 - (a) In which tense is this verb?
 - (b) Give its principal parts.
- 13 frātre (line 5). In which case is this noun, and why?
- 14 expelleret (line 5). Explain why this verb is in the subjunctive.
- 15 quī (line 7). What sort of word is this? In which case is it?
- 16 trādita est (line 10). Explain the connection between this verb and the English word **tradition**.

○ Indirect command

You have already met direct commands and prohibitions, using the imperative for commands and *nōlī/nōlīte* + infinitive for prohibitions.

Indirect commands are introduced by verbs of ordering, warning, begging, advising, forbidding, etc., and are generally expressed using *ut* + the subjunctive (for commands) or *nē* + the subjunctive (for prohibitions). As with final clauses, the sequence of tenses applies.

E.g. *eum monuit ut venīret* = He advised him to come.
eum rogāvit nē venīret = He asked him not to come.

Verbs taking this construction include: *rogō* = I ask; *moneō* = I advise; *imperō* (+ dat.) = I order; *persuādeō* (+ dat.) = I persuade; *petō* = I seek (in the sense of 'I ask' or 'I beg').

E.g. *mihi persuāsit ut venīrem* = He persuaded me to come (lit. = he persuaded me that I might come).

E.g. *cōpiās suās monuit ut oppidum oppugnārent* = He advised his forces to attack the town (lit. = he encouraged his forces that they might attack the town).

E.g. *ā mē petīvit ut venīrem* = He asked me to come (lit. = he sought from me that I might come).

Exercise 7.9

Translate into English:

- 1 *dux Rōmānīs imperāvit ut cum hostibus pugnārent.*
- 2 *prīnceps cōpiīs imperāvit ut oppidum oppugnārent.*
- 3 *amicō meō persuāsi ut mātrem meam salūtāret.*
- 4 *nōs monuērunt ut equum caperēmus.*
- 5 *dux suis persuāsit nē sagittās relinquerent.*
- 6 *magister puerōs parvōs monuit ut ancillam vocārent.*
- 7 *rēx ā custōde petēbat ut cīvēs occīderet.*
- 8 *cīvēs rēgem monuērunt ut pugnārent.*
- 9 *agricola filium rogāvit ut equōs in agrum dūceret.*
- 10 *hic miles cīvēs rogāvit nē in montēs fugerent.*

Exercise 7.10

Study the information above about indirect commands. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 He ordered (using *imperō*) the slave to hurry.
- 2 He ordered (using *imperō*) the soldiers to fight.
- 3 They advised us not to come to the city.
- 4 They ordered us (using *imperō*) to fight.
- 5 The slave advised his master to punish the boys.
- 6 The leader ordered (using *imperō*) his forces to build a wall.
- 7 The enemy advised us to flee.
- 8 He advised me to remain.
- 9 Why were we asked (using *rogō*) to fight?
- 10 Who ordered you (using *imperō*) to return to the city, girls?

Verbs followed by an infinitive

You have now learnt how to cope with indirect commands using *ut/nē* (+ subjunctive).

But *some* verbs of ordering and the like take a simple infinitive (as in English). These are:

iubeō = I order; *volō* = I want; *nōlō* = I do not want;
cōgō = I force; *cupiō* = I desire.

E.g. He ordered me to come = *mē iussit venīre*.

This construction is obviously very much easier than the other one. However, the complication is that you now have to learn which verb takes which construction.

N.B. It is worth pointing out that, when in English we say 'tell', we often mean 'order'.

E.g. He *told* him to do it (i.e. He *ordered* him to do it) = *eum iussit id facere*.

Exercise 7.11

Study the information above about indirect commands. Notice how some verbs take the *ut/nē* (+ the subjunctive) construction, and some take a simple infinitive.

Now translate into Latin:

- 1 They ordered me to come to Rome (using *iubeō*).
- 2 He did not want me to come to Rome (using *nōlō*).
- 3 He wanted me to remain in the town (using *volō*).
- 4 They wanted me to fight with the enemy (using *cupiō*).
- 5 The king forced him to flee (using *cōgō*).

Exercise 7.12

Translate into English:

- 1 *dux imperāvit militibus ut arma in eō locō parārent*.
- 2 *mulier iuvenēs iussit librum legere*.
- 3 *cīvēs Rōmānī mē monuērunt nē id facerem*.
- 4 *puellam iussimus in templum currere*.
- 5 *pater nōluit puerōs vīnum bibere*.

Exercise 7.13

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Hercules completes his labours

postquam aurea m̄ala ad Eurystheum relāta sunt, hic Herculi imperāvit ut canem Cerberum ex Orcō in lūcem ferret. hic labōrum omnium difficillimus erat. nēmō enim umquam ex Orcō vivus redierat. Cerberus autem, cui tria capita erant, sēdem Plūtōnis, rēgis Orci, custōdiēbat. Herculēs igitur ad rīpam flūminis Stygis

5 iter fēcit. ibi Charontem cōspexit, quī m̄anēs trāns flūmen in cumbā trānsportābat. huic Herculēs imperāvit ut trāns flūmen sē trānsportāret sed, propter pondus maximum viri fortis, nōluit. tandem tamen, ab Hercule coactus, Charōn cumbam trāns flūmen tūtā rēmigāvit.

- inde Herculēs ad sēdem ipsam Plūtōnis pervēnit. hīc canis saevus rēgem
- 10 rēginamque eius custōdiēbat. Herculēs tamen nōn timēbat et rēgem ōrāvit ut canem illum sibi daret. 'iussus sum canem tuum ex Orcō in lūcem ferre,' inquit. 'nōnne mē iuvābis?' Plūtō Herculem benignē accēpit et eum iuvāre volēbat. Cerberum tamen magnopere amābat. eī igitur imperāvit ut labōrem cōnficeret sed canem ad sē postea redūceret. sic Herculēs canem illum ex Orcō trāxit et ad
- 15 Eurystheum dūxit. ille perterritus est et Herculem ōrāvit, multīs cum lacrimīs, ut canem occideret aut in Orcum redūceret. hic labor omnium quōs Eurystheus eī dederat ultimus erat. duodecim labōrēs cōfecti sunt et servitūte, magnō cum gaudiō, Herculēs tandem liberātus est.

aureus, -a, -um = golden
m̄alum, -ī, n. = apple
referō, referre = I carry back
Herculēs, -is, m. = Hercules
canis, canis, m. = dog
Orcus, -ī, m. = the Underworld

umquam = ever
sēdēs, -is, f. = seat, abode
Plūtō, -ōnis, m. = Pluto
rīpa, -ae, f. = bank
Styx, Stygis, f. = Styx (the river of the Underworld)
Charōn, -ontis, m. = Charon (the ferry man)
m̄anēs, -ium, m. pl. = the spirits of the dead

cumba, -ae, f. = small boat
trānsportō, -āre = I carry across
pondus, -eris, n. = weight
rēmigō, -āre = I row
perveniō, -īre = I reach
ōrō, -āre = I beg
benignē = kindly
cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum = I complete
redūcō, -ere = I lead back
trahō, -ere, trāxī = I drag
lacrima, -ae, f. = tear
ultimus, -a, -um = last
servitūs, -ūtis, f. = slavery
gaudium, -ī, n. = joy

- 1 hic Herculi ... ferret (lines 1–2). What did Eurystheus command Hercules to do?
- 2 hic labor ... redierat (lines 2–3). How is this task described, and why?
- 3 Cerberus ... custodiēbat (lines 3–4). How is Cerberus described in these lines?
- 4 ibi Charontem ... trāsportābat (line 5). Whom did Hercules see on the banks of the River Styx and what did this person do?
- 5 huic ... trāsportāret (line 6). What did Hercules do when he met Charon?
- 6 sed ... nōluit (lines 6–7). How did Charon respond, and why?
- 7 From the second paragraph (lines 9–18), give in Latin one example of each of the following:
 - (a) a preposition followed by the ablative case
 - (b) a perfect passive participle
 - (c) a verb in the subjunctive
 - (d) a 3rd declension adjective
 - (e) a demonstrative pronoun in the dative case.
- 8 ipsam (line 9). In which case and gender is this word? Give its nominative singular masculine form.
- 9 labōrēs (line 17). Explain the connection between this word and the English word **laborious**.
- 10 liberātus est (line 18). In which tense and voice is this verb?
- 11 Translate into Latin:
 - (a) He was setting free all the slaves.
 - (b) The terrified women ran into the city.
- 12 Translate the second paragraph into English.

Vocabulary 7

Latin Verbs	English
imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (+ dat.)	I order
persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsum (+ dat.)	I persuade
Conjunctions	
aut	or
nē	lest, in order that ... not
ut (+ subjunctive)	in order to

Death and burial

The Romans believed that it was very important to observe the proper rites of burial when someone died, otherwise their soul would never find rest. The most important part of these rites was to scatter three handfuls of dust over the corpse and put a small coin, an obol, in the dead person's mouth. This coin was used to pay Charon, the ferryman, to row the dead body over the River Styx and into the Underworld. When they had crossed the River Styx, the souls of the dead (*mānēs*) drank the water of the River Lethe, which caused them to forget everything about their mortal lives. They then came to the abode of Pluto himself, the King of the Underworld, where they faced judgement by three judges, Minos, Rhadamanthus and Aeacus. The good were led into the Elysian Fields, a place of paradise; the bad were led into Tartarus where they faced eternal punishment.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.

Exercise 7.14

- (a) (i) Tell the story of Hercules's adventure in the Underworld.
- (ii) Which of his twelve labours do you think was the most difficult, and why?
- (b) (i) Outline the Romans' approach to death and burial.
- (ii) What differences and similarities are there between the Roman and our own attitudes to death?

Roman tombstones

Much can be learnt about the Romans from the tombstones that have survived. These typically give information about the dead person and their family, and if the tombstone is from a military grave, it tells us about where and with whom the soldier served.

This topic is part of the Non-Linguistic Studies section of the ISEB syllabus.



■ Charon receiving a dead person's soul, depicted on a lekythos (a pot used to store oil) from Ancient Greece

A typical tombstone will begin with the abbreviation D.M., short for Dis Mānibus (to the gods of the Underworld), and then list the dead person's praenōmen (first name), nōmen (clan name) and cognōmen (family name). The praenomen was often abbreviated, as follows:

A. = Aulus	M. = Marcus	Sp. = Spurius
C. = Gāius	P. = Publius	T. = Titus
Cn. = Gnaeus	Q. = Quintus	Ti. = Tiberius
D. = Decimus	S. = Sextus	
L. = Lūcius	Ser. = Servius	

Further details of the information that can be found on tombstones is available in *Greeks & Romans* by A. M. Wright, published by Galore Park.

8

4th declension; deponent verbs

4th declension nouns

Most 4th declension nouns decline like *gradus* and they are almost all masculine.

gradus, -ūs, m. = step		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	grad-us	grad-ūs
Vocative	grad-us	grad-ūs
Accusative	grad-um	grad-ūs
Genitive	grad-ūs	grad-uum
Dative	grad-uī	grad-ibus
Ablative	grad-ū	grad-ibus

Points to note

- 1 4th declension nouns are a bit of a nightmare, because they look like 2nd declension nouns in the nominative singular, but then go completely pear-shaped. You can tell that they are 4th declension by the genitive singular in -ūs (rhyming with *juice*).
- 2 Extreme care needs to be taken when translating Latin which contains 4th declension nouns, owing to the fact that the -us ending of the nominative and vocative singular can easily be confused with the -ūs ending, which occurs no less than four times.
- 3 All the 4th declension nouns in -us that you meet in this book are masculine except *manus* = hand and *domus* = house, which are feminine.

Irregular 4th declension noun: *domus*

The Latin for a 'house' or 'home' is irregular, taking its endings from the 2nd and 4th declensions almost at random. Rarer forms are given in brackets.

domus, domūs, f. = house		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	dom-us	dom-ūs
Vocative	dom-us	dom-ūs
Accusative	dom-um	dom-ōs (dom-ūs)
Genitive	dom-ūs	dom-uum (dom-ōrum)
Dative	dom-uī (dom-ō)	dom-ibus
Ablative	dom-ō	dom-ibus

Note that, as with towns and small islands, when going *to* or *from* domus, no preposition is used. Note also that the locative case of domus is domī (= at home).

E.g. mulierēs domum festināvērunt = The women hurried home.
mulierēs domī habitābant = The women lived at home.

Exercise 8.1

Study the information above about 4th declension nouns. Note the way that 2nd and 4th declension nouns can be distinguished by looking at their genitive singular: 2nd declension nouns go -ī, 4th declension nouns go -ūs. Then decline in full:

- 1 manus, manūs, f. = hand
- 2 exercitus, exercitūs, m. = army
- 3 portus, portūs, m. = harbour
- 4 oculus, oculī, m. = eye

Exercise 8.2

Translate into Latin:

- 1 He will lead the army towards the harbour.
- 2 The leader of the army was a brave soldier.
- 3 The enemy were defending the homes of the inhabitants.
- 4 All the old men were sitting near the harbour.
- 5 Yesterday my father wounded the good slave's hand.
- 6 He looked at the walls of the house.
- 7 The king advised the chief to lead his army home.
- 8 We will lead the armies towards the river.
- 9 We were sitting on the steps of the beautiful house.
- 10 The farmer carried the food in his large hands.

Exercise 8.3

Translate into English:

- 1 dominus servī domum novam eī dedit.
- 2 nostrī in gradibus templī tēlis et gladiīs pugnābant.
- 3 dux exercitūs militēs in montēs dūxit.
- 4 nautās miserōs in portū hostium tenēbāmus.
- 5 omnēs servī ex domō veniēbant ut ad portum current.
- 6 vōs in montibus ambulāre aut in flumine lūdere cupitis.
- 7 num domōs prope portum aedificābitis?
- 8 nōnne ducī exercitūs ut urbem oppugnāret imperāvit?
- 9 nōs tūtī in portum multīs cum nāvibus nāvigāvimus.
- 10 quis pecūniam rēgis in manibus fert?

Go further

The future perfect tense

There is one more tense in Latin to learn, the future perfect. It is used to describe what you *will have* done, and goes as follows:

Active	Passive
amāverō	amātus erō
amāveris	amātus eris
amāverit	amātus erit
amāverimus	amātī erimus
amāveritis	amātī eritis
amāverint	amātī erunt

It is not a very common tense, but it is nice to have learnt all the indicative tenses, rather than having one lurking unlearnt at the back of the book.

Deponent verbs

A deponent verb is *passive in form* but *active in meaning*. That is, it looks passive but should be translated as if it were active. E.g. cōnātur = he is trying; cōnātus sum = I have tried.

A deponent verb has only three principal parts. These can be compared to the passive of the regular verb as follows:

cōnor	cōnārī	cōnātus sum
I try	to try	I have tried

amor

I am loved

amāri

to be loved

amātus sum

I have been loved

You can tell to which conjugation a deponent verb belongs by studying its principal parts and comparing these to the passive of the regular conjugations. We will start with 1st conjugation verbs.

Deponent verbs of the 1st conjugation

1st conjugation deponent verbs have principal parts in -or, -ārī, -ātus sum:

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum = I try	
Present	Perfect
cōn-or	cōnāt-us sum
cōnā-ris	cōnāt-us es
cōnā-tur	cōnāt-us est
cōnā-mur	cōnāt-ī sumus
cōnā-mini	cōnāt-ī estis
cōna-ntur	cōnāt-ī sunt
Future	Future perfect
cōnā-bor	cōnāt-us erō
cōnā-beris	cōnāt-us eris
cōnā-bitur	cōnāt-us erit
cōnā-bimur	cōnāt-ī erimus
cōnā-biminī	cōnāt-ī eritis
cōnā-buntur	cōnāt-ī erunt
Imperfect	Pluperfect
cōnā-bar	cōnāt-us eram
cōnā-bāris	cōnāt-us erās
cōnā-bātur	cōnāt-us erat
cōnā-bāmur	cōnāt-ī erāmus
cōnā-bāminī	cōnāt-ī erātis
cōnā-bantur	cōnāt-ī erant

As you would expect, the -us in the perfect stem tenses has to agree with the subject:

E.g. The girl has tried = puella cōnāta est.

Exercise 8.4

Study the information above about deponent verbs. You must be familiar with the *passive infinitives* of regular verbs if you are to be able to recognise the conjugation of a deponent verb. Note that the tenses of a deponent verb are identical to the *passive* tenses of verbs of that conjugation. Now write out the following tenses:

- 1 amō in the present *passive*
- 2 mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum = 'I wonder at' in the present tense
- 3 amō in the future *passive*
- 4 hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum = 'I encourage' in the future tense
- 5 amō in the imperfect *passive*
- 6 moror, morārī, morātus sum = 'I delay' in the imperfect tense
- 7 Perfect *passive* of amō
- 8 Perfect tense of hortor
- 9 Pluperfect *passive* of amō
- 10 Pluperfect tense of hortor

Exercise 8.5

Translate into Latin:

- 1 He is encouraging the proud farmers.
- 2 We were trying to watch the boy.
- 3 They were trying to find the wine.
- 4 I will encourage my soldiers.
- 5 She encouraged many citizens.
- 6 You (sing.) were trying to encourage me for many hours.
- 7 On the fifth day he will encourage his daughter.
- 8 The angry women have encouraged the boy.
- 9 The soldiers have tried to overcome the enemy.
- 10 The wise sailor had tried to depart because of the storm.

Deponent verbs of the 2nd conjugation

2nd conjugation verbs have principal parts in -eor, -ērī and go like the passive of moneō.

videor, vidērī, vīsus sum = I seem	
Present	Perfect
vide-or	vīs-us sum
vidē-ris	vīs-us es
vidē-tur	vīs-us est
vidē-mur	vīs-ī sumus
vidē-mini	vīs-ī estis
vide-ntur	vīs-ī sunt

Future	Future perfect
vidē-bor	vīs-us erō
vidē-beris	vīs-us eris
vidē-bitur	vīs-us erit
vidē-bimur	vīs-ī erimus
vidē-bimini	vīs-ī eritis
vidē-buntur	vīs-ī erunt
Imperfect	Pluperfect
vidē-bar	vīs-us eram
vidē-bāris	vīs-us erās
vidē-bātur	vīs-us erat
vidē-bāmur	vīs-ī erāmus
vidē-bāmini	vīs-ī erātis
vidē-bantur	vīs-ī erant

Note that videor can be used as the passive of videō to mean I am seen, or as a deponent verb meaning I seem.

Deponent verbs of the 3rd, 4th and mixed conjugations

Examples of 3rd, 4th and mixed conjugation deponent verbs are shown below:

3rd: loquor, loquī, locūtus sum = I speak

4th: partior, partīrī, partītus sum = I share

Mixed: morior, morī, mortuus sum = I die

Present		
loqu-or = I speak	parti-or = I share	mori-or = I die
loqu-eris	parti-ris	mor-eris
loqu-itur	parti-tur	mor-itur
loqu-imur	parti-mur	mor-imur
loqu-imini	parti-mini	mor-imini
loqu-untur	parti-untur	mori-untur
Future		
loqu-ar	parti-ar	mori-ar
loqu-ēris	parti-ēris	mori-ēris
loqu-ētur	parti-ētur	mori-ētur
loqu-ēmur	parti-ēmur	mori-ēmur
loqu-ēmini	parti-ēmini	mori-ēmini
loqu-entur	parti-entur	mori-entur

Imperfect		
loqu-ēbar	parti-ēbar	mori-ēbar
loqu-ēbāris	parti-ēbāris	mori-ēbāris
loqu-ēbātur	parti-ēbātur	mori-ēbātur
loqu-ēbāmur	parti-ēbāmur	mori-ēbāmur
loqu-ēbāminī	parti-ēbāminī	mori-ēbāminī
loqu-ēbantur	parti-ēbantur	mori-ēbantur

Exercise 8.6

Read the information above about deponent verbs. Now translate into English:

- 1 Rōmānī urbem parvam oppugnāre nōn cōnābuntur.
- 2 iuvenēs multīs cum amicīs in montēs profectī sunt.
- 3 puellae miserae propter bellum diū passae erant.
- 4 omnēs de animālibus saevīs loquī volēbant.
- 5 poēta superbus propter opera sua laudātus est.
- 6 postquam nūntiī profectī sunt paucī incolae discessērunt.
- 7 mulierēs cum liberīs parvīs in agrōs prōgrediēbantur.
- 8 quis ducem alium in proelium sequī vult?
- 9 militēs fortēs prō patriā morī volēbant.
- 10 nōnne haec verba sapientissima senex locūtus est?

Exercise 8.7

Translate into Latin:

- 1 He seems to be happy.
- 2 She has been seen in the street.
- 3 They went out of the city.
- 4 They went into the city.
- 5 She has spoken to her mother.
- 6 In war soldiers will always die.
- 7 The enemy set out to cross the mountains.
- 8 We set out on the third day.
- 9 We advanced but at last were defeated by the enemy.
- 10 You (pl.) will follow the leader of the army into the mountains.

Exercise 8.8

Revision of verb forms. Translate into English:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 monent. | 11 vidēminī. |
| 2 monentur. | 12 vīsum est. |
| 3 regent. | 13 vīsa est. |
| 4 regentur. | 14 amārī. |
| 5 audiēmus. | 15 cōgere. |
| 6 audiēmur. | 16 cōgī. |
| 7 cēpit. | 17 capī. |
| 8 capit. | 18 fuī. |
| 9 capiet. | 19 esse. |
| 10 vident. | 20 interficiēris. |

Deponent verbs in the subjunctive

When forming the imperfect subjunctive of a *deponent* verb, you need to establish which conjugation the verb is and then follow the pattern of that verb type in the passive.

E.g. loquor, loquī, locūtus sum follows regō. regō in the imperfect subjunctive passive goes regerer, regerēris, regerētur; thus loquor goes loquerer, loquerēris, loquerētur, etc.

○ Intransitive verbs in the passive

As you know, intransitive verbs are verbs which cannot govern a direct object (e.g. I walk, I swim, etc.). Note that some verbs which are transitive in English are intransitive in Latin, e.g. pugnō = 'I fight' (in Latin, one never 'fights someone', one 'fights *with* someone'). An intransitive verb can only be used in the passive *impersonally* (i.e. the subject of the verb is the word 'it').

E.g. pugnātum est = it was fought, i.e. there was fighting.

N.B. this also applies to verbs which take the dative, e.g. persuādeō.

E.g. I persuade you = tibi persuādeō; but

I am persuaded by you = mihi persuādētur ā tē (i.e. it is persuaded to me by you).

Exercise 8.9

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Jason sets out in search of the golden fleece

erant olim duo frātrēs, Aesōn et Peliās. eōrum Aesōn nātū maior erat et, ubi pater mortuus est, rēgnum obtinuit. Peliās tamen, quod magnopere regere cupiēbat, rēgnum rapuit, frātrē expulit, filium frātris interficere cōnātus est. filius ille, nōmine Iāsōn, dē periculō monitus, in aliēnam terram profectus est.

- 5 brevi tempore postea, Peliās amicum Delphōs misit ut ōrāculum cōsuleret. Pythia autem rēgem monuit ut cavēret peregrinum ūnum calceum gerentem.

multōs annōs Iāsōn apud Centaurum quendam habitābat sed tandem in patriam suam regrēssus est. ille iuvenis flūmen trānsiēns alterum calceum forte āmisit. ubi igitur illum peregrinum unum modō calceum gerentem cōspexit, rēx Peliās

- 10 perterritus Iāsōnī ut vellus aureum peteret imperāvit. hoc autem opus difficillimum esse crēdidit. vellus enim rēx quīdam, nōmine Aeētēs, in Colchide rēgnō suō diligenter custodiēbat.

Iāsōn multōs comitēs lēgit, inter quōs erant Herculēs, Thēseus, Orpheus, Castor, et in nāve nōtissimā, cui nōmen erat Argō, profectus est. virī hī fortissimī multa

- 15 pericula superāvērunt, Harpyiās dispulērunt, Symplēgadas ēvāsērunt. tandem ad terram Colchida advēnērunt.

nātū maior = older
rēgnum, -ī, n. = kingdom
obtimeō, -ēre = I hold
rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptum = I seize
expellō, -ere, expulī = I drive out
aliēnus, -a, -um = foreign
brevis, -e = short
tempus, -oris, n. = time
Delphī, -ōrum, m. pl. = Delphi
ōrāculum, -ī, n. = the oracle
cōsulō, -ere = I consult
Pythia, -ae, f. = the Pythia (a priestess at Delphi)
caveō, -ēre = I beware
peregrinus, -ī, m. = stranger
calceus, -ī, m. = shoe
apud (+ acc.) = at the house of

Centaurus, -ī, m. = Centaur (half-man, half-horse)
quīdam = a certain
regredior, -ī, regressus sum = I go back
āmittō, -ere = I lose
modō = only
vellus, -eris, n. = fleece
aureus, -a, -um = golden
Colchis, -idis, f. = Colchis
diligenter = carefully
Harpyiae, -ārum, f. pl. = the Harpies (birds with the heads of women)
dispellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum = I drive off
Symplēgades, -um, f. pl. = the Symplegades (clashing rocks)
ēvādō, -ere = I avoid

- 1 erant ... obtinuit (lines 1–2). What are we told about Aeson and Pelias in these lines?
- 2 Peliās tamen ... cōnātus est (lines 2–3). What did Pelias do when his father died and why?
- 3 fīlius ille ... profectus est (line 4). How did Jason react to events?
- 4 brevī ... cōnsuleret (line 5). What did Pelias ask a friend to do?
- 5 Pythia ... gerentem (line 6). What advice did the king receive from the Pythia?
- 6 Translate the second paragraph (lines 7–12).
- 7 From the third paragraph, give one example of:
 - (a) a deponent verb
 - (b) a superlative adjective
 - (c) a relative pronoun.
- 8 comitēs (line 13). Which case of which noun is this?
- 9 quōs (line 13). To which noun does this refer?
- 10 nāve (line 14). In which case is this noun and why?
- 11 multa (line 14). Give the comparative and superlative (nom. sing. masc.) of this adjective.
- 12 hī (line 14). What type of word is this? Give its nominative singular masculine.
- 13 superāvērunt (line 15). This verb means **they overcame**. How would you say in Latin **they will overcome**?
- 14 advēnērunt (line 16). Explain the connection between this word and the English word **advent**.



■ Jason captures the Golden Fleece with help from Medea, depicted on a Roman sarcophagus

Vocabulary 8

Latin Nouns	English
domus, -ūs, f.	house
exercitus, -ūs, m.	army
manus, -ūs, f.	hand
portus, -ūs, m.	harbour
Verbs	
conor, -ārī, conātus sum	I try
ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum	I go out
hortor, -ārī, hortātus sum	I encourage, urge
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum	I go in, enter
loquor, loquī, locūtus sum	I speak
morior, morī, mortuus sum	I die
patior, patī, passus sum	I suffer, allow
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum	I set out
prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum	I advance
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum	I follow

9

Ablative absolute; indirect statement

The ablative absolute

An ablative absolute consists of a noun or pronoun in the ablative, together with a participle agreeing with it. Ablative absolutes are often used in Latin to state the circumstances under which an action takes place. They may thus be said to be 'setting the scene' for the rest of the sentence.

An ablative absolute may be used with any type of participle, as follows:

1 Present participle

E.g. **puellā spectante**, pater discessit = **(With) the girl watching**, the father departed.

The noun *puellā* is in the ablative (thus 'with the girl') and the participle *spectante* agrees with it (thus 'watching'). This can be put into more natural English as follows: 'While the girl was watching, the father departed.'

N.B. A present participle has its ablative singular ending in *-e* (rather than *-ī*) when used in an ablative absolute.

2 Perfect participle passive

E.g. **puellā monitā**, pater discessit = **(With) the girl having been warned**, the father departed; or: After the girl had been warned, the father departed.

3 Perfect participle deponent

With deponent verbs, the perfect participle is, of course, active in meaning, allowing us to say things such as 'having followed' or 'having set out'.

E.g. **puellā profectā**, pater discessit = **(With) the girl having set out**, the father departed; or: After the girl had set out, the father departed.

A word of advice

The best way to cope with ablative absolutes is to translate them literally first, i.e. using a phrase such as 'with the girl having been loved'. Only then should you try to put it into real English. It is, of course, essential that you identify the *tense* of the participle correctly (i.e. is it 'loving' or 'having been loved'?). You should be particularly careful not to confuse the perfect participle passive of a normal transitive verb with the perfect participle of a *deponent* verb. *Only deponent verbs can have a perfect participle with an active meaning.*

E.g. secūtus = having followed;
 profectus = having set out; *but*
 monitus = having *been* warned.

Exercise 9.1

Study the information above about ablative absolutes. Then translate the following into English:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 hostibus victīs ... | 6 servō discēdente ... |
| 2 patre spectante ... | 7 aquā parātā ... |
| 3 agricolā monitō ... | 8 tēlis iactīs ... |
| 4 rēgīnā regente ... | 9 nūntiīs missīs ... |
| 5 librīs lēctīs ... | 10 exercitū profectō ... |

Exercise 9.2

Translate the following phrases into Latin, using the ablative absolute construction:

- 1 After the king had been killed ...
- 2 After these things had been done ...
- 3 When the woman had been warned ...
- 4 While the young man was following ...
- 5 While the girls were fleeing ...

Exercise 9.3

Translate into English:

- 1 hostibus vīsīs, dux exercitum suum in oppidum celeriter dūxit.
- 2 armīs prope flūmen positīs, Rōmānī ad civēs prōgressī sunt.

- 3 libris ā pueris lēctis, magister patrī eōrum loquēbātur.
- 4 poētā sic locūtō, cīvēs magnopere timēbant.
- 5 verbis iuvenis auditis, servus liberātus est.
- 6 animālī ā milite occīsō, omnēs cīvēs egressi sunt.
- 7 ancillae, cibō parātō, domum ingressae sunt.
- 8 urbe ab hostibus captā, militēs profecti sunt.
- 9 nāvibus tempestāte dēlētis, nautae in portum prōgressi sunt.
- 10 nōne mūrō aedificātō urbs tūtissima erit?

Exercise 9.4

Translate into Latin, using ablative absolutes where appropriate:

- 1 After the slaves had been warned, the master returned home.
- 2 While the wife was watching, the man punished his children.
- 3 When the soldier had been killed, the citizens went back to the city.
- 4 After the Romans had set out, the inhabitants fled towards the mountains.
- 5 When the ships were destroyed, all the sailors were very sad.
- 6 After the town had been attacked by the enemy, the citizens departed.
- 7 While the boys were singing, the men were working well at home.
- 8 After the queen had been praised, the king gave many gifts to the citizens.
- 9 Once the horse had been captured, the farmer hurried into the town.
- 10 Once the swords and spears had been collected, the chief gave a reward to his men.

More on ablative absolutes

- 1 An ablative absolute is often used to translate an English temporal or causal clause (referring to time and cause respectively). Very often these will have to be 'turned' to allow the passive participle to be used. This is because, unless we are using a deponent verb, there is no way in Latin of saying 'having loved', or 'having prepared', so instead we have to turn it round and say 'having been loved', 'having been prepared', etc.

E.g. After she had prepared the gifts, she returned home
(i.e. (With) the gifts having been prepared, she returned home)
= dōnis parātis, domum rediit.

- 2 An ablative absolute must *not* be used to refer to any noun or pronoun grammatically connected in any way to the verb in the

main clause. For example, a noun cannot be put into an ablative absolute if it goes on to be the subject or object of the main clause.

E.g. After the boy had been seen, he (i.e. the boy) went home =
 puer vīsus domum rediit.

An ablative absolute could not have been used for the 'boy had been seen', because the boy went on to be the *subject* of the verb in the main clause. Instead, the boy is in the nominative and vīsus agrees with him; and thus the whole thing means 'the having been seen boy returned home'.

E.g. After the soldiers had been captured, the king killed them (i.e. the soldiers) = rēx milītēs captōs interfēcit.

An ablative absolute could not have been used for 'the soldiers had been captured', because they went on to be the *object* of the verb in the main clause. Instead we write 'the king killed the having been captured soldiers'.

Exercise 9.5

Study the further information above about ablative absolutes. Then translate into English:

- 1 templis ā prīncipe aedificātis, civēs cibum nōn habēbant.
- 2 templa ā prīncipe aedificāta laudābant.
- 3 omnēs milītēs in proeliō captī interfectī sunt.
- 4 gladium celeriter captum in corpus servī pepulit.
- 5 puellā cōspectā, magister puerum domum redūxit.
- 6 insulā subitō vīsā, nautae iterum laetī erant.
- 7 cōpiās trāns montēs ductās Rōmānī spectābant.
- 8 cōpiīs trāns montēs ductīs, dux in Ītaliā festināre cupiēbat.
- 9 cōpiae trāns montēs ductae ducem in Ītaliā sequēbantur.
- 10 urbe ab hostibus frūstrā oppugnātā, prope flūmen trēs hōrās pugnātum est.

Exercise 9.6

Translate into Latin, being sure not to use an ablative absolute if it involves a noun or pronoun grammatically connected to the verb in the main clause:

- 1 After the Romans had captured the women, they killed them.
- 2 While the sailors were looking for water, the soldiers advanced.
- 3 While the king was watching, the whole army set out.
- 4 After throwing their spears, the soldiers fled.

- 5 Because their ships had been destroyed by the storm, the sailors decided to remain in the harbour.
- 6 While the farmer was preparing the wine, we were talking in the street.

Exercise 9.7

Translate into English:

- 1 cīvēs sapientēs in viā stantēs deōs laudābant.
- 2 nostrīs ā Graecīs superātīs, cīvēs auxilium petivērunt.
- 3 incolīs ad mare pulsīs, Rōmānī templa maxima dēlere cōnātī sunt.
- 4 tempestāte magnā pulsī, nautae terram frūstrā petēbant.
- 5 fēminīs sequentibus, virī septem in agrōs regressī sunt.

Exercise 9.8

Translate into English:

Saved by the oxen, 217 BC

hīs victōriīs partīs, Hannibal Rōmam ipsam prōgredi cupiēbat. Poenī tamen, incolīs nūllō modō iuvantibus, urbem sine plūribus cōpiīs capere nōn poterant. trāns Itāliam, igitur, Rōmānīs sequentibus, Hannibal exercitum suum dūcēbat.

- dux Rōmānus, nōmine Q. Fabius Maximus, hostēs diū spectābat nec tamen
- 5 cum eīs pugnābat. hostēs tamen paene cēpit ubi eōs in saltum quī inter montēs quōsdam ferēbat pepulit. Rōmānī castra circum Poenōs posuerant neque hī fugere poterant. Poenī, tamen, plūrimōs bovēs cēperant, quōrum cornua multīs virgīs decorāverant. hōs, virgīs incēnsīs, ad Rōmānōs pepulērunt. Rōmānī, aliī mīrātī, aliī territī, aciem reliquērunt et Poenī effugere poterant.

victoriam pariō, -ere, peperī, partum = I win a victory
 Poenī, -ōrum, m. pl. = Carthaginians
 nūllus, -a, -um = no
 modus, -ī, m. = way
 saltus, -ūs, m. = pass
 quīdam = certain
 ferō: here = I lead
 castra, -ōrum, n. pl. = camp
 bōs, bovis, c. = ox or cow
 cornū, -ūs, n. = horn
 virga, -ae, f. = twig
 decorō, -āre = I decorate, adorn
 incendō, -ere, incendi, incēsum = I set fire to
 mīror, -ārī, mīrātus sum = I wonder at
 aciēs, -ēī, f. = battle line
 effugiō, -ere = I escape

○ Indirect statement

After verbs of saying, knowing, believing, perceiving, hearing and other similar verbs, we often have an indirect statement; that is, the words of the speaker are reported *indirectly*.

E.g. He says that the Romans are attacking the town.

In Latin, indirect statement follows the **accusative and infinitive** construction, whereby the subject of the indirect statement is put in the accusative and the verb is put in the infinitive. The object, if there is one, remains unchanged in the accusative.

E.g. *dīcō servum labōrāre* = I say that the slave is working (literally: I say the slave to work, i.e. to be working).

E.g. *dicit Rōmānōs oppidum oppugnāre* = He says that the Romans are attacking the town (literally: he says the Romans to attack the town, i.e. to be attacking the town).

This is one of the most common constructions used in Latin, so make sure you master it!

○ Active tenses of the infinitive

So far you have met only the present infinitive, active and passive. But in fact, infinitives in Latin exist in the future and perfect as well. This is very lucky, actually, because, apart from the fact that it is nice to have some more grammar to learn, we *need* these different tenses to cope with the different types of indirect statement. Here are the three active infinitives:

1 Present

You already know these:

amāre, monēre, regere, audire, capere (to love, to warn, etc.)

2 Future

These are formed from the supine, by changing *-um* to *-ūrus esse*.

In other words, they are the future participle of the verb, with *esse* (= to be) added on the end to make it an infinitive.

E.g. *amātūrus esse, monitūrus esse*, etc. (to be about to love, to be about to warn, etc.)

The *-us* bit of the participle declines like *bonus*, as you would expect.

N.B. The future infinitive, although not on the CASE syllabus, is a very useful form to learn, and incredibly easy to recognise. Think about the word **FUTURE**, and notice how future infinitives contain the letters *-ur-* and you should have no difficulty with these.

3 Perfect

These are formed from the perfect stem, by adding *-isse*.

E.g. *amāvisse, monuisse, rēxisse*, etc. (to have loved, to have warned, etc.)

Using these three active infinitives, we can write three different types of indirect statement:

Present: He says that the enemy **are coming** = dīcit hostēs **venīre**.

Future: He says that the enemy **will come** = dīcit hostēs **ventūrōs esse**.

Perfect: He says that the enemy **have come** = dīcit hostēs **vēnisse**.

Exercise 9.9

Study the information above about indirect statements. Then translate into English.

- 1 dīcit agricolās in agrīs labōrāre.
- 2 audiunt fēminam in viā ambulare.
- 3 dīcit milītēs urbem novam oppugnāre.
- 4 audīt poētā librum tuum amāre.
- 5 dicō bellum longum esse malum.
- 6 dicunt nautās vīnum amāre.
- 7 miles nūntiat principem trāns montēs vēnisse.
- 8 dīcit Rōmānōs arma prope flūmen posuisse.
- 9 crēdimus hostēs oppidum oppugnāvisse.
- 10 audimus ducem auxilium cōpiīs ferre.

Exercise 9.10

Translate into Latin:

- 1 He says that the farmer is working.
- 2 He says that the soldiers are fighting.
- 3 He hears that the enemy are attacking the town.
- 4 He hears that the enemy have attacked the town.
- 5 We believe* that the soldier killed the leader.
- 6 He says that the girl is singing.
- 7 They say that the woman is sleeping.
- 8 We believe that the master is reading a book.
- 9 He hears that his wife is coming.
- 10 We hear that the sailor is tired.

*Verbs such as crēdō, which govern an indirect object in the dative case, may be used to introduce an indirect statement just like any other verb, with the normal accusative and infinitive construction. Do not try to put 'the soldier' in the dative!

○ Passive tenses of the infinitive

Just as Latin has active infinitives in a number of tenses, so it has *passive* ones in a number of tenses. You already know the present infinitive passive, and the perfect passive is very easy. The future infinitive passive doesn't really exist, and we will ignore it here.

1 Present

You already know these:

amārī, monērī, regī, audirī, capī (to be loved, to be warned, etc.)

2 Perfect

These are easily formed from the PPP, by adding *esse*.

E.g. amātus esse, monitus esse, rēctus esse, audītus esse, etc. (to have been loved, to have been warned, etc.)

Literally, these mean 'to be (*esse*) having been loved (*amātus*)', etc.

As you would expect, the perfect infinitive of deponent verbs is passive in form, active in meaning.

E.g. locūtus esse = to have spoken

○ Passive indirect statements

Using the above, we can now complete our list of indirect statements, adding the passive ones as follows:

Present: He says that the enemy **are being defeated** = dīcit hostēs **superārī**.

Perfect: He says that the enemy **have been defeated** = dīcit hostēs **superātōs esse**.

Note in this last example how the participle *superātōs* is agreeing with the accusative masculine plural, *hostēs*.

Exercise 9.11

Study the information above about passive infinitives. Then translate into English:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 vulnerārī | 6 interficī |
| 2 dēfendī | 7 superātus esse |
| 3 iactus esse | 8 hortātus esse |
| 4 ductus esse | 9 datus esse |
| 5 missus esse | 10 occīsus esse |

Exercise 9.12

Translate into Latin. Don't assume that these are all passive, because they're not!

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 To be called | 6 To have been conquered |
| 2 To be advised | 7 To have feared |
| 3 To be carried | 8 To have been announced |
| 4 To have said | 9 To set out |
| 5 To overcome | 10 To have set out |

Exercise 9.13

Study the information above about passive indirect statements. Then translate into English:

- 1 dicit urbem oppugnātam esse.
- 2 nūtiat militēs ab hostibus interfectōs esse.
- 3 audiunt servum ā dominō monitum esse.
- 4 dicunt nāvem tempestāte dēlētā esse.
- 5 audimus multās gentēs ā Romānīs superātās esse.

Exercise 9.14

Translate into Latin:

- 1 He says that the town is being built.
- 2 They say that the mountains have been seen.
- 3 We hear that the ships were built on account of the war.
- 4 They announce that many gifts have been given to the citizens.
- 5 They say that the parents have been punished by their children.

Primary and historic tenses

Now is a good time to look again at the difference between primary and historic tenses. **Primary** tenses are: present, future, perfect, future perfect. **Historic** tenses are: imperfect, simple past and pluperfect. The imperative counts as a primary tense.

In all the examples of indirect statements that you have met so far, the verb introducing the indirect statement has been in a primary

tense. But if the verb introducing the indirect statement is in a *historic* tense (e.g. 'he said' or 'we had known'), the English will adapt as follows:

Primary	Historic
He <i>says</i> that the enemy <i>are fighting</i> .	He <i>said</i> that the enemy <i>were fighting</i> .
He <i>says</i> that the enemy <i>will fight</i> .	He <i>said</i> that the enemy <i>would fight</i> .
He <i>says</i> that the enemy <i>have fought</i> .	He <i>said</i> that the enemy <i>had fought</i> .

When translating such a sentence into Latin, it may not appear obvious at first which infinitive to use. After all, there is no such thing as an imperfect infinitive, so how do we do 'were attacking' as an infinitive? Luckily there is a simple rule to follow: go back to what the words of the original direct statement would have been (e.g. 'the enemy are attacking') and use the tense of the verb there.

E.g. He *said* that the enemy *were coming* (original words: 'The enemy *are coming*') = dīxit hostēs venīre.

E.g. He *said* that the enemy *would come* (original words: 'The enemy *will come*') = dīxit hostēs ventūrōs esse.

E.g. He *said* that the enemy *had come* (original words: 'The enemy *have come*') = dīxit hostēs vēnisse.

Exercise 9.15

Study the information above about primary and historic tenses. Translate the following into English, assuming that the initial verb in each case is in a historic tense.

- 1 dīxit agricolās in agrīs labōrāre.
- 2 dīxērunt nautās ancillās amāre.
- 3 mīles nūtiābat Hannibalem trāns montēs vēnisse.
- 4 dīxit turbam prope flūmen collēctam esse.
- 5 crēdebāmus hostēs oppidum mox oppugnātūrōs esse.

Exercise 9.16

Translate into Latin. Remember to go back to the original words of the direct statement to get the correct tense of the infinitive.

- 1 He said that the slaves were leading the horses into the field (original words: 'The slaves are leading ...').
- 2 They announced that the enemy had been defeated (original words: 'The enemy have been defeated').

- 3 She was saying that her brother had been killed in the war.
- 4 We heard that the rest had fled.
- 5 I believed that the inhabitants were fortunate.
- 6 He says that the girls are living at home with their mother.
- 7 You haven't heard that the slaves have departed, have you?
- 8 We heard that the poet was writing in the book.
- 9 He said that the slave-girl was following the master.
- 10 He said that the master had followed the slave.

○ Reflexive pronouns and indirect statements

Where the subject of an indirect statement is the same as the subject of the main verb, a reflexive pronoun must be used. The 'participle bit' of the infinitive, if there is one, must agree with this pronoun, which will of course be in the accusative.

E.g. I said that **I** would come = dīxī **mē** ventūrum esse.

E.g. The Romans said that **they** (i.e. not someone else) had come = Rōmānī dīxērunt **sē** vēnisse.

If, however, the Romans said that **they** (i.e. some other people) had come, a demonstrative pronoun is used:
Rōmānī dīxērunt **eōs** vēnisse.

Reflexive pronouns can be emphasised, if required, using *ipse*.

E.g. He said that **he himself** had been seen = dīxit **sē ipsum** vīsum esse.

Go further

Negative indirect statements

Where an indirect statement is negative, *negō*, *-āre* = 'I deny' should be used for 'say that ... not'. Thus, instead of 'he said that he would not come', we write 'he denied that he would come'.

E.g. He said that the enemy were *not* fighting = negāvit hostēs pugnāre.

E.g. They said that they would *not* fight = negāvērunt sē pugnātūrōs esse.

Do *not* be lured into the dreadful trap of writing dīxit ... nōn!

Exercise 9.17

Study the information above about reflexive pronouns and indirect statements. Then translate into English:

- 1 rēx dicēbat sē hostēs superātūrum esse.
- 2 agricola clāmābat sē aurum in agrō invēnisse.
- 3 Rōmānī nūntiāvērunt Hannibalem montēs trānsisse.
- 4 puella dicēbat sē in Ītaliā ductam esse.
- 5 quārtō diē dux audivit multōs milītēs profectōs esse.
- 6 puer negāvit* sē mulierem vulnerāvisse.
- 7 nōnne, ō Rōmānī, vōs ipsōs semper custōdiētis?
- 8 dicit cīvēs gladiīs hastisque sē dēfendere.
- 9 audivistine rēgīnam gladiō sē interfēcisse?
- 10 dixit eōs cum hostibus prō patriā pūnantēs vulnerātōs esse.

* See above on negative indirect statements.

○ A final thought: which accusative, which infinitive?

When translating an accusative and infinitive, it can sometimes be hard to tell which accusative to take as part of the accusative and infinitive.

E.g. dux dixit servum militem interfēcisse.

In this example, did the leader say that the slave had killed the soldier, or that the soldier had killed the slave? The normal policy is to take the first accusative first, although you will obviously have to be guided by the context.

Similarly, it can sometimes be hard to tell which infinitive to take as part of the accusative and infinitive.

E.g. mulier nūntiāvit cīvēs dōnum accipere velle.

Having established that cīvēs must be the subject of the indirect statement, do we then go to accipere or velle? Again, you need to rely on the context. However, if you remember that verbs such as volō, nōlō, possum, etc. generally govern an infinitive, this should help to explain why a sentence like this one has two infinitives.

Exercise 9.18

Translate the following passage into English.

Jason undertakes a deadly task to win the golden fleece

- Iasōn ad rēgem Aeētem ut vellus aureum postulāret statim contendit. hic autem, verbis Iasōnis auditis, vellus trādere nōlēbat. sed auxiliō deōrum sententia rēgis mūtata est. ‘vellus tibi trādam,’ inquit Aeētēs, ‘sed primō necesse est tibi duo opera difficillima suscipere.’ inde Iasōnī imperāvit ut duōs taurōs, speciē horribili,
 5 quī flammās ex ōre efflābant, iungeret, et deinde, taurīs iūctis, agrum quendam arātum dentibus dracōnis sereret.
 filia rēgis, nōmine Mēdēa, Iasōnem forte cōspectum magnopere amāvit nec iuvenem illum fortissimum morī cupiēbat. itaque herbīs in montibus collectis Mēdēa unguentum parāvit quod Iasōnī dedit. ‘hōc unguentō corpus obline,’
 10 inquit, ‘et tūtus eris.’ hōc factō Iasōn taurōs saevōs magnā cum difficultāte cēpit et iīs iugum imposuit. tum taurōs in agrum ēgit et terram arāre coepit. ubi ager parātus est, dentēs dracōnis, quōs Aeētēs dedit, Iasōn in terrā sēvit. et ex terrā, ubi dentēs satī sunt, virī ingentēs gladiīs galeisque armātī ortī sunt quōs ut interficeret Aeētēs Iasōnī imperāvit.
 15 quamquam opus periculōsum erat, propter auxilium Mēdēae Iason nōn timēbat. saxum enim ingēns in mediōs virōs armātōs iēcit. ‘quis saxum iēcit?’ inquirunt virī, inter sē clāmantes. ‘cūr nōs aggrediminī?’
 alii in aliōs ruentēs, virī armātī statim pugnāre coepērunt. mox ferōciter pugnātum est et multi sociōs aggressī interfectī sunt. quō visō, Iasōn cēterōs
 20 facile occidit et opus cōfectum est.

Aeētēs, -ae, m. = Aeetes
 vellus, -eris, n. = fleece
 aureus, -a, -um = golden
 postulō, -āre = I ask for, demand
 sententia, -ae, f. = opinion
 mūtō, -āre = I change
 primō = at first
 necesse = necessary
 suscipiō, -ere = I undertake
 taurus, -ī, m. = bull
 speciēs, -ēī, f. = appearance
 horribilis, -e = horrible
 flamma, -ae, f. = flame
 ōs, ōris, n. = mouth
 efflō, -āre = I breathe out
 iungō, -ere = I join, yoke together
 quīdam = a certain
 arō, -āre = I plough
 dēns, dentis, m. = tooth

dracō, -ōnis, m. = dragon
 serō, -ere, sēvī, satum = I sow
 forte = by chance
 herba, -ae, f. = herb
 unguentum, -ī, n. = ointment
 oblinō, -ere = I smear
 difficultās, -ātis, f. = difficulty
 iugum, -ī, n. = yoke
 impōnō, -ere = I place upon
 coepī = I begin
 galea, -ae, f. = helmet
 orior, orīrī, ortus sum = I arise
 periculōsus, -a, -um = dangerous
 saxum, -ī, n. = rock
 aggredior, aggredī, aggressus sum = I attack
 ferōciter = fiercely
 facile = easily
 cōficiō, -ere, cōfēcī, cōfectum = I complete

10

Pluperfect subjunctive; cum + subjunctive; adverbs

Pluperfect subjunctive

The pluperfect subjunctive active is formed from the perfect infinitive (e.g. amāvisse) by adding -m, etc. or, if you prefer, by adding -issem, etc. to the perfect stem. The passive is the same as the indicative except that, in place of the imperfect *indicative* of sum, it uses the imperfect *subjunctive*.

Active				
amāv-issem	monu-issem	rēx-issem	audīv-issem	cēp-issem
amāv-issēs	monu-issēs	rēx-issēs	audīv-issēs	cēp-issēs
amāv-isset	monu-isset	rēx-isset	audīv-isset	cēp-isset
amāv-issēmus	monu-issēmus	rēx-issēmus	audīv-issēmus	cēp-issēmus
amāv-issētis	monu-issētis	rēx-issētis	audīv-issētis	cēp-issētis
amāv-issent	monu-issent	rēx-issent	audīv-issent	cēp-issent
Passive				
amātus essem	monitus essem	rēctus essem	audītus essem	captus essem
amātus essēs	monitus essēs	rēctus essēs	audītus essēs	captus essēs
amātus esset	monitus esset	rēctus esset	audītus esset	captus esset
amātī essēmus	monitī essēmus	rēctī essēmus	audītī essēmus	captī essēmus
amātī essētis	monitī essētis	rēctī essētis	audītī essētis	captī essētis
amātī essent	monitī essent	rēctī essent	audītī essent	captī essent

Exercise 10.1

Study the information above about the pluperfect subjunctive. Write out the pluperfect subjunctive active and passive of the following verbs:

1 trahō

2 ferō

3 portō

4 vincō

Temporal clauses

Temporal clauses refer to time. They generally have their verb in the indicative, and are introduced by the conjunctions *ubi* = 'when', *postquam* = 'after', *antequam* or *priusquam* = 'before', *simul atque* (or *simul ac*) = 'as soon as', etc.

But, after *cum* = 'when', the **pluperfect subjunctive** is used.

E.g. *cum hoc fēcisset* = When he had done this.

Go further

More on temporal clauses

- 1 Where a temporal clause refers to the future, in Latin a **future perfect** tense is generally used where in English we use what appears to be a present tense.

E.g. *When you come* to Rome I will lead you into the forum (i.e. When you *will have* come to Rome, etc.) = *ubi Rōmam vēneris, tē in forum dūcam*.

- 2 After the conjunctions *ubi*, *postquam*, etc., Latin uses a **perfect** tense where in English we use a pluperfect.

E.g. *ubi hoc fēcit* = When he *had* done this (or 'When he did this').

E.g. *postquam hoc audīvit* = After he *had* heard this (or 'after he heard this').

- 3 Where some idea other than that of time is introduced (this will normally be *purpose*), the **subjunctive** is used.

E.g. *priusquam hostēs castra pōnerent, dux impetum in eōs fēcit* = Before the enemy could pitch camp, the general made an attack on them.

The idea here is that the leader attacked the enemy *with the purpose of preventing them* from pitching camp. There is thus an idea of purpose as well as of time.

Exercise 10.2

Study the information above about temporal clauses. Then translate into English. Where the Latin perfect tense is used, translate this with an English pluperfect where this sounds more natural.

- 1 *cum Rōmānī cum Hannibale pugnāvissent, eum superāvērunt*.
- 2 *postquam Hannibal Rōmānōs vidit, exercitum parāvit*.
- 3 *antequam civēs mūrūm aedificārent, dux exercitum in eōs dūxit*.
- 4 *ubi domum vēnistī, templā tibi ostendī*.
- 5 *antequam domum redistī, multās gentēs vidistī*.
- 6 *cum templā vidissēs, domum celeriter redistī*.

- 7 postquam omnia templa vīdistī, tē domum dūxī.
- 8 postquam domum redistī, multa dōna mātīrī patrīque dedistī.
- 9 ubi rēx sīc locūtus est, nōs fugere cōstituimus.
- 10 cum nūntium audivissēmus, in domum festināvimus.

Exercise 10.3

Translate into Latin, using temporal clauses:

- 1 When we saw the angry man, we immediately fled towards the fields.
- 2 After you had prepared the food and wine, you called us into the house.
- 3 When you come to our island, I will show you the temples.
- 4 When we found the gold, we carried it into the town.
- 5 Before he was able to fight, the soldier prepared his weapons.

Exercise 10.4

An ablative absolute construction is often used in place of a temporal clause. Translate the following, beginning each one with the word 'when':

- 1 virō vīsō, in montēs fūgimus.
- 2 cibō parātō, in domum nōs vocāvit.
- 3 hostibus superātīs, dux domum rediit.
- 4 milite interfectō, omnēs sociī fūgērunt.
- 5 mulieribus liberātīs, custōs sē occīdit.

Causal clauses

A causal clause gives the *cause* of the action of the main verb and is introduced in English by a word such as 'because' or 'since'.

E.g. He went to Rome *because/since* his mother lived there.

In Latin they are introduced by the conjunctions *quod* or *quia* (+ indicative) = 'because', *quoniam* (+ indicative) = 'since' or *cum* (+ subjunctive) = 'since'. If, however, only an 'alleged reason' is given, the verb *always* goes in the subjunctive.

E.g. *servum interfēcit quod eum timēbat* = He killed the slave because he feared him.

E.g. *servum interfēcit cum eum timēret* = He killed the slave since he feared him.

E.g. *servum interfēcit quia eum timēret* = He killed the slave, *allegedly* because he feared him.

More about cum

The Latin word *cum* can cause all sorts of trouble if you are not careful. As you know, it can be a preposition followed by the ablative, meaning 'with' or 'together with'. But it can also be a conjunction, having a variety of meanings. So, here is a user's guide to *cum*:

- 1 *cum* (+ ablative) = 'with', 'together with'.
E.g. *cum amīcō ambulābam* = I was walking with my friend.
- 2 *cum* (+ indicative) = 'when', referring to the present or future.
E.g. *cum hūc veniēs ...* = When you come here ...
- 3 *cum* (+ imperfect subjunctive) = 'while', 'since', 'when' or 'although'.
E.g. *cum bellum in Ītaliā gereret ...* = While he was waging war in Italy ...
E.g. *cum esset audāx, in proelium ruit* = Since he was bold, he rushed into battle.
E.g. *patrem meum, cum miles nōn esset, laudāvistī* = You praised my father, although he was not a soldier.
- 4 *cum* (+ pluperfect subjunctive) = 'when' or 'after', referring to the past.
E.g. *cum domum revēnisset ...* = When he had come back home ...

There are other ways in which *cum* may be used but the ones above are by far the most common. If you master these, you should never find yourself stuck.

Exercise 10.5

Translate into English:

- 1 *tristis sum quod discessistī.*
- 2 *tristis eram cum discēderēs.*
- 3 *Rōmam festināvit quod mātrem patremque vidēre cupīvit.*
- 4 *in domum iniit quod omnēs librōs legere volēbat.*
- 5 *in montēs iter fēcit cum Ītaliā vincere vellet.*
- 6 *incolae, cum milītēs appropinquārent, sē dēfendere parābant.*
- 7 *cīvēs, cum domūs tempestāte dēlētāe essent, in montēs fūgērunt.*
- 8 *agricolae, cum vīnum biberent, laetī erant.*
- 9 *cum ventī saevī essent, nautae in portū semper manēbant.*
- 10 *puellam parvam, cum in templō cantāret, omnēs laudābant.*

Exercise 10.6

Translate into English:

- 1 Poenī Hannibalem in aliam terram mīserunt cum hostēs superāre nōn posset.
- 2 hic, nē ā Poenīs caperētur, ad rēgem illius terrae ibat.
- 3 multis bellis prō patriā gestīs, dux audāx ab amīcīs relictus est.
- 4 in oppidō rēgis superbī diū habitābat nē ā sociīs interficerētur.
- 5 tandem, cum mortem cuperet, dux ille fortissimus sē interfēcit.

Go further

Formation of adverbs

You have met many adverbs in this course, such as iam, mox, nunc, etc. But just as in English we can form an adverb from an adjective, often simply by adding -ly, so it is in Latin that an adverb can be formed from the adjective.

Adverbs are used to describe verbs (e.g. 'she sang beautifully'), adjectives (e.g. 'amazingly clever') and even other adverbs (e.g. 'amazingly well'). In Latin, they may be formed from adjectives as follows:

1st/2nd declension adjectives: add -ē (or occasionally -ō) to the stem:

dignus = worthy	dignē = worthily
pulcher = beautiful	pulchrē = beautifully
tūtus = safe	tūtō = safely

3rd declension adjectives: add -iter, -ter or -er to the stem:

fortis = brave	fortiter = bravely
audāx = bold	audācter = boldly
cōstāns = steady	cōstanter = steadily

Some adjectives simply use their neuter singular:

multus = much	multum = much, a lot
facilis = easy	facile = easily

Notes

- 1 The regular formation of adverbs from 1st/2nd declension adjectives is to add -ē to the stem. Those that add -ō are irregular and are not wildly common.

- 2 3rd declension adjectives regularly add -iter to the stem, unless the stem ends in -nt, in which case they add -er. It is pure laziness on the part of audax to go audacter, and indeed the Romans themselves didn't seem too sure whether they should be saying audacter, as audaciter is also occasionally found (although it is rare).
- 3 The fact that some adjectives use their neuter singular is, indeed, a blow to morale. There's nothing you can do about this one, apart from learn those adjectives that do it.

Comparison of adverbs

- 1 The comparative of an adverb (e.g. 'more bravely') is the same as the neuter singular of the comparative adjective.
- 2 The superlative of an adverb (e.g. 'very bravely' or 'most bravely') is the same as the superlative adjective but changing -us to -ē.

Thus, using the adjective laetus = 'happy' and fortis = 'brave', we can show the relationship between the adjective and the adverb as follows:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Adjective:	laetus, -a, -um	laetior, laetius	laetissimus, -a, -um
Adverb:	laetē	laetius	laetissimē
Adjective:	fortis, forte	fortior, fortius	fortissimus, -a, -um
Adverb:	fortiter	fortius	fortissimē

As we have seen, a very common use of the superlative adverb is in phrases after quam such as quam celerrime = as quickly as possible.

Exercise 10.7

Study the information above about the formation and comparison of adverbs. Then translate into Latin:

- 1 Easy, more easy, most easy
- 2 Easily, more easily, most easily
- 3 Fortunate, more fortunate, very fortunate
- 4 Fortunately, more fortunately, very fortunately
- 5 Beautiful, more beautiful, very beautiful
- 6 Beautifully, more beautifully, most beautifully

Exercise 10.8

Translate into Latin:

- 1 The young man was fighting boldly in the battle.
- 2 The kings ruled wisely in the city.
- 3 We were running more quickly than you.
- 4 The Romans fought more bravely than the Greeks.
- 5 The citizens gave the gold to the enemy as quickly as possible.

Exercise 10.9

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Jason and Medea join forces

postquam hunc labōrem cōnfēcit, Iāsōn ad nāvem suam contendit ut domum rediret; nec tamen sine vellere aureō. Aeētēs autem, quī crēdebat sē dolō dēceptum esse, vellus ei trādere nōlēbat. Mēdēa, cum patrem magnopere timēret, ad nāvem cum frātre parvō nōmine Absyrtō mediā nocte sē contulit

- 5 et Iāsōnem ōrāvit ut cum eō in Thessaliā iter facerent. ille, quod Mēdēa ūtilissima fuerat, libenter puellam frātreque excēpit.

cōnficiō, -ere = I complete
vellus, velleris, n. = fleece
aureus, -a, -um = golden
dolus, -ī, m. = trick
dēcipiō, -ere = I deceive
sē cōnferre = to take oneself
ōrō, -āre = I beg
ūtilis, -e = useful
libenter = gladly
excipiō, -ere = I receive

- 1 postquam ... rediret (lines 1–2). What did Jason do after completing his task and why?
- 2 nec tamen sine vellere aureō (line 2). What did he wish to happen before he went?
- 3 Aeētēs ... nōlēbat (lines 2–3). Why was Aeetes unwilling to hand over the fleece?
- 4 Mēdēa ... sē contulit (lines 3–4). What did Medea do and what was her reason for doing this?
- 5 Iāsōnem ... facerent (line 5). What did Medea ask of Jason?
- 6 ille ... excēpit (lines 5–6). How did Jason react and what was his reason for this?

Exercise 10.10

Translate into English (words glossed above are not listed again here):

Jason seizes the golden fleece

- postrīdiē Iāsōn cum sociīs suīs primā lūce nāvem dēdūxit et ad locum ubi Mēdēa vellus abditum esse dixerat nāvigāvit. eō cum vēnissent Iāsōn Mēdēaque, sociīs ad mare relictis, in silvās prōgressi sunt. postquam pauca mīlia passuum per silvās contendērunt, vellus ex arbore suspēsum cōspexērunt. hoc ā dracōne
 5 custōdiēbātur nec Iāsōn id capere poterat. Mēdēa tamen, quae summam artis magicae scientiam habēbat, rāmum venēnō infectum rapuit et ad dracōnem progressa eum rāmō tetigit. quō factō dracō somnō oppressus est et Iāsōn vellus aureum ex arbore āvellere poterat.

postrīdiē = on the next day
 nāvem dēdūcō, -ere = I launch a ship
 abdō, -ere, abdidī, abditum = I hide
 eō = (to) there
 silva, -ae, f. = wood
 mille passūs = a mile
 arbor, -oris, f. = tree
 suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēsum = I hang up
 dracō, -ōnis, m. = dragon
 summus, -a, -um = topmost, utmost

ars, artis, f. = art, skill
 magicus, -a, -um = magic
 scientia, -ae, f. = knowledge
 rāmus, -ī, m. = branch
 venēnum, -ī, n. = poison
 inficiō, -ere = I stain
 rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptum = I seize
 tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum = I touch
 opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressum = I overpower
 āvellō, -ere = I tear down

Exercise 10.11

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Medea shows a cruel streak

- Argonautae, quī ad mare relictī erant, Iāsōnis reditum animō anxio expectābant. ille enim tōtum diem āfuerat et comitēs perterritī erant. ‘nōnne mortuus est?’ inquirunt. sed tandem per tenebrās veniēns lūmen cōspexērunt et ducem suum vellus aureum ferentem vidērunt. magnō cum gaudio Iāsōnem Mēdēamque in
 5 nāvem accēpērunt et sine mōrā, ancorīs sublātis, primā vigiliā* profectī sunt. Aeētēs tamen, cum filiam filiumque abesse cognōvisset, nāvem longam dedūci iussit et Argonautās fugientēs secūtus est.

Mēdēa autem, cum crēderet patrem filium amāre, puerum crūdēliter occīdit et membra eius in mare coniēcīt. Aeētēs, cum cōnspectum horribilem vīdisset, nautīs ut cōsisterent imperāvit. membra enim filiī colligere cupiēbat pater miserrimus. Argonautae autem, vellus aureum ferentēs, trāns mare ad Thessaliam quam celerrimē regressī sunt.

*The Romans divided the night up into four 'watches' of equal length, spread across the hours of darkness.

Argonautae, -ārum, m. pl. = the Argonauts
 reditus, -ūs, m. = return
 animus, -ī, m. = mind
 anxius, -a, -um = anxious
 tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl. = darkness
 lūmen, -inis, n. = light
 gaudium, -ī, n. = joy
 mōra, -ae, f. = delay
 ancorās tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum = I weigh anchor
 vigilia, -ae, f. = watch (of the night)

cognōscō, -ere, cognōvī, cognitum = I learn, find out
 dedūcō = I launch (a ship)
 crūdēliter = cruelly
 membrum, -i, n. = limb
 coniciō, -ere, coniēcī, coniectum = I throw
 cōnspectus, -ūs, m. = sight
 horribilis, -e, = horrible
 cōsistō, -ere = I halt
 regredior, -ī, regressus sum = I return, go back

- 1 From the passage, give one example of each of the following:
 - (a) a present participle
 - (b) a verb in the imperfect subjunctive
 - (c) a verb in the pluperfect subjunctive
 - (d) an ablative absolute construction
 - (e) a deponent verb.
- 2 tōtum diem (line 2). Why are these words in this case?
- 3 veniēns (line 3). In which case is this word?
- 4 cognōvisset (line 6). Give the **tense** and **mood** of this verb, and explain why these are used here.
- 5 deducī (line 6). What part of the verb is this?
- 6 crēderet (line 8). Explain the **tense** and **mood** of this verb.
- 7 crūdēliter (line 8). What part of speech is this? How would you say in Latin 'more cruelly'?
- 8 quam celerrimē (line 12). Translate this phrase.

Guide to pronunciation

Vowels

The main problem with learning to pronounce Latin correctly is the vowels. The Romans pronounced their vowels as follows:

ă (short)	as in cup	ā (long)	as in calf
ĕ (short)	as in set	ē (long)	as in stair
ĭ (short)	as in bit	ī (long)	as in bee
ŏ (short)	as in lot	ō (long)	as in the French <i>beau</i>
ŭ (short)	as in put	ū (long)	as in route

The one that looks most odd here is the short ă. It really was pronounced like the u in cup, not the a in hat.

In this book, *long* vowels are marked with a macron (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū). If they are *not* marked, they are short. Occasionally a short vowel is *marked* as short (ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ) if there is an incorrect tendency to pronounce the vowel long. For example, the o in the Latin words egŏ and duŏ are marked as short because so many people pronounce the words as if they were long.

A vowel is regularly pronounced long when followed by ns or nf. This rule even applies across a word junction, so for example to the word in when this is followed by a word starting with s or f.

E.g. **in** agrō but **īn** suō agrō.

A few words, such as ibi, ubi and octo, end in vowels which can be pronounced long or short. In these cases, we have not marked the vowel, but in practice you will probably find it easier to pronounce the vowel as long.

Diphthongs

Where two vowels are pronounced as *one* sound (as in the English *boil*, or *wait*), this is called a **diphthong** and the resulting syllable will always be long. For example the -ae at the end of the word puell**ae** is a diphthong. Diphthongs, because they are always long, are not marked with a macron.

The most common diphthongs are:

- ae as in eye
- au as in now

Both of these diphthongs are found in the Latin word nautae = sailors.

Where two vowels come together but are NOT a diphthong, the first vowel will always be pronounced short. Thus, the **ue** in the word **puellae** is not a diphthong (the word has three syllables), and the **u** is thus pronounced short: **pŭ-ell-ae**.

Consonants

- C is always 'hard' as in cot, never 'soft' as in century.
- R is always rolled.
- S is always 's' as in bus, never 'z' as in busy.
- V is pronounced as a W.
- GN is pronounced NGN, as in hangnail.
- Latin has no letter J. The Romans used i as a consonant instead (thus Iūlius Caesar, pronounced Yulius).
- M, at the end of a word, was nasalised and reduced (i.e. only partially pronounced).

Stress

Just as in English we have a particular way of stressing words, so they did in Latin. We, for example, say **potáto** (with the stress on the a). When we learn English words, we automatically learn how to stress them. This would have been the same for the Romans, learning Latin words.

The Romans worked out how to stress a word by looking at its penultimate syllable. Syllables are either long or short. They are long if they contain a long vowel, or if they contain a short vowel followed by two consonants. They are short if they contain a short vowel which is *not* followed by two consonants. Using this information, a Latin word should be stressed as follows:

- The final syllable of a word should never be stressed (e.g. **ámō**, **ámās**, **ámat**, etc.)
- In a word of more than two syllables, if the penultimate syllable is long, stress it (e.g. **amātis** is stressed **amātis**; **amāvistis** is stressed **amāvístis**).
- If the penultimate syllable is short, stress the one before it (e.g. **regitis** is stressed **régitis**).

Summary of grammar

Items marked with an asterisk* are only required for scholarship (CASE) exams.

Regular verbs: active voice

Present indicative: *I love, I am loving, I do love*

amō	moneō	regō	audiō	capiō
amās	monēs	regis	audis	capis
amat	monet	regit	audit	capit
amāmus	monēmus	regimus	audīmus	capimus
amātis	monētis	regitis	auditis	capitis
amant	monent	regunt	audiunt	capiunt

Future indicative: *I shall love*

amābō	monēbō	regam	audiam	capiam
amābis	monēbis	regēs	audiēs	capies
amābit	monēbit	reget	audiet	capiet
amābimus	monēbimus	regēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus
amābitis	monēbitis	regētis	audiētis	capiētis
amābunt	monēbunt	regent	audient	capiant

Imperfect indicative: *I was loving, I loved, I used to love*

amābam	monēbam	regēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam
amābās	monēbās	regēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās
amābat	monēbat	regēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat
amābāmus	monēbāmus	regēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus
amābātis	monēbātis	regēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis
amābant	monēbant	regēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant

Perfect indicative: *I have loved, I loved*

amāvī	monuī	rēxī	audīvī	cēpī
amāvistī	monuistī	rēxistī	audīvistī	cēpistī
amāvit	monuit	rēxit	audīvit	cēpit
amāvimus	monuimus	rēximus	audīvimus	cēpimus
amāvistis	monuistis	rēxistis	audīvistis	cēpistis
amāvērunt	monuērunt	rēxērunt	audīvērunt	cēpērunt

Pluperfect indicative: *I had loved*

amāveram	monueram	rēxeram	audīveram	cēperam
amāverās	monuerās	rēxerās	audīverās	cēperās
amāverat	monuerat	rēxerat	audīverat	cēperat
amāverāmus	monuerāmus	rēxerāmus	audīverāmus	cēperāmus
amāverātis	monuerātis	rēxerātis	audīverātis	cēperātis
amāverant	monuerant	rēxerant	audīverant	cēperant

Imperfect subjunctive

amārem	monērem	regerem	audīrem	caperem
amārēs	monērēs	regerēs	audirēs	caperēs
amāret	monēret	regeret	audīret	caperet
amārēmus	monērēmus	regerēmus	audirēmus	caperēmus
amārētis	monērētis	regerētis	audirētis	caperētis
amārent	monērent	regerent	audirent	caperent

***Pluperfect subjunctive**

amāvissem	monuisssem	rēxissem	audīvissem	cēpissem
amāvissēs	monuissēs	rēxissēs	audīvissēs	cēpissēs
amāvisset	monuisset	rēxisset	audīvisset	cēpisset
amāvissēmus	monuissēmus	rēxissēmus	audīvissēmus	cēpissēmus
amāvissētis	monuissētis	rēxissētis	audīvissētis	cēpissētis
amāvissent	monuissent	rēxissent	audīvissent	cēpissent

Go further

Future perfect: *I will have loved*

amāverō	monuerō	rēxerō	audiverō	cēperō
amāveris	monueris	rēxeris	audiveris	cēperis
amāverit	monuerit	rēxerit	audiverit	cēperit
amāverimus	monuerimus	rēxerimus	audiverimus	cēperimus
amāveritis	monueritis	rēxeritis	audiveritis	cēperitis
amāverint	monuerint	rēxerint	audiverint	cēperint

Regular verbs: passive voice

Present: *I am loved*

amor	moneor	regor	audior	capior
amāris	monēris	regeris	audīris	caperis
amātur	monētur	regitur	auditur	capitur
amāmur	monēmur	regimur	audīmur	capimur
amāminī	monēminī	regiminī	audīminī	capiminī
amantur	monentur	reguntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Future: *I shall be loved*

amābor	monēbor	regar	audiar	capiar
amāberis	monēberis	regēris	audiēris	capiēris
amābitur	monēbitur	regētur	audiētur	capiētur
amābimur	monēbimur	regēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur
amābiminī	monēbiminī	regēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī
amābuntur	monēbuntur	regentur	audientur	capientur

Imperfect: *I was being loved, I was loved, I used to be loved*

amābar	monēbar	regēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar
amābāris	monēbāris	regēbāris	audiēbāris	capiēbāris
amābātur	monēbātur	regēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur
amābāmur	monēbāmur	regēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur
amābāminī	monēbāminī	regēbāminī	audiēbāminī	capiēbāminī
amābantur	monēbantur	regēbantur	audiēbantur	capiēbantur

Perfect: *I have been loved, I was loved*

amātus sum	monitus sum	rēctus sum	auditus sum	captus sum
amātus es	monitus es	rēctus es	auditus es	captus es
amātus est	monitus est	rēctus est	auditus est	captus est
amātī sumus	monitī sumus	rēctī sumus	audītī sumus	captī sumus
amātī estis	monitī estis	rēctī estis	audītī estis	captī estis
amātī sunt	monitī sunt	rēctī sunt	audītī sunt	captī sunt

Pluperfect: *I had been loved*

amātus eram	monitus eram	rēctus eram	auditus eram	captus eram
amātus erās	monitus erās	rēctus erās	auditus erās	captus erās
amātus erat	monitus erat	rēctus erat	auditus erat	captus erat
amātī erāmus	monitī erāmus	rēctī erāmus	audītī erāmus	captī erāmus
amātī erātis	monitī erātis	rēctī erātis	audītī erātis	captī erātis
amātī erant	monitī erant	rēctī erant	audītī erant	captī erant

Imperfect subjunctive

amārer	monērer	regerer	audīrer	caperer
amārēris	monērēris	regerēris	audīrēris	caperēris
amārētur	monērētur	regerētur	audirētur	caperētur
amārēmur	monērēmur	regerēmur	audirēmur	caperēmur
amārēminī	monērēminī	regerēminī	audirēminī	caperēminī
amārentur	monērentur	regerentur	audirentur	caperentur

Go further**Future perfect: *I will have been loved***

amātus erō	monitus erō	rēctus erō	auditus erō	captus erō
amātus eris	monitus eris	rēctus eris	auditus eris	captus eris
amātus erit	monitus erit	rēctus erit	auditus erit	captus erit
amātī erimus	monitī erimus	rēctī erimus	audītī erimus	captī erimus
amātī eritis	monitī eritis	rēctī eritis	audītī eritis	captī eritis
amātī erunt	monitī erunt	rēctī erunt	audītī erunt	captī erunt

○ Imperatives, infinitives and participles

Imperative: *Love!*

amā	monē	regē	audī	capē
amāte	monēte	regite	audite	capite

Present infinitive active: *To love*

amāre	monēre	regere	audire	capere
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*Present infinitive passive: *To be loved*

amārī	monērī	regī	audīrī	capī
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*Perfect infinitive active: *To have loved*

amāvisse	monuisse	rēxisse	audivisse	cēpisse
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*Perfect infinitive passive: *To have been loved*

amātus esse	monitus esse	rēctus esse	audītus esse	captus esse
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Present participle active: *Loving*

amāns	monēns	regēns	audiēns	capiēns
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Perfect participle passive: *Having been loved*

amātus	monitus	rēctus	audītus	captus
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○ Irregular verbs: *sum, esse, fuī = I am; possum, posse, potuī = I am able; eō, īre, īī = I go*

Present

sum	possum	eō
es	potes	īs
est	potest	it
sumus	possumus	īmus
estis	potestis	ītis
sunt	possunt	eunt

Future

erō	poterō	ibō
eris	poteris	ibis
erit	poterit	ibit
erimus	poterimus	ibimus
eritis	poteritis	ibitis
erunt	poterunt	ibunt

Imperfect

eram	poteram	ibam
erās	poterās	ibās
erat	poterat	ibat
erāmus	poterāmus	ibāmus
erātis	poterātis	ibātis
erant	poterant	ibant

Perfect

fui	potui	īī/īvī
fuistī	potuistī	īstī/īvistī
fuit	potuit	īit/īvit
fuimus	potuimus	iimus/īvimus
fuistis	potuistis	īstis/īvistis
fuērunt	potuērunt	iērunt/īverunt

Imperfect subjunctive

essem	possem	īrem
essēs	possēs	īrēs
esset	posset	īret
essēmus	possēmus	īrēmus
essētis	possētis	īrētis
essent	possent	īrent

Imperatives

es	—	ī
este	—	ite

Present infinitive active

esse posse īre

*Perfect infinitive active

fuisse potuisse īsse/īvisse

Present participle

– – iens, euntis

○ Irregular verbs: **ferō, ferre, tulī, latum = I carry**; **volō, velle, voluī = I am willing**; **nōlō, nōlle, nōluī = I am unwilling**

Present

ferō	volō	nōlō
fers	vīs	nōn vīs
fert	vult	nōn vult
ferimus	volumus	nolumus
fertis	vultis	nōn vultis
ferunt	volunt	nolunt

Future

feram	volam	nōlam
ferēs	volēs	nōlēs
feret	volet	nōlet
ferēmus	volēmus	nōlēmus
ferētis	volētis	nōlētis
ferent	volent	nōlent

Imperfect

ferēbam	volēbam	nōlēbam
ferēbās	volēbās	nōlēbās
ferēbat	volēbat	nōlēbat
ferēbāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus
ferēbātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis
ferēbant	volēbant	nōlēbant

Perfect

tulī	voluī	nōlui
tulistī	voluistī	nōluistī
tulit	voluit	nōluit
tulimus	voluimus	nōluimus
tulistis	voluistis	nōluistis
tulērunt	voluērunt	nōluērunt

Imperfect subjunctive

ferrem	vellem	nōllem
ferrēs	vellēs	nōllēs
ferret	vellet	nōllet
ferrēmus	vellēmus	nōllēmus
ferrētis	vellētis	nōllētis
ferrent	vellent	nōllent

Imperatives

fer	–	nōlī
ferte	–	nōlite

Present infinitive active

ferre	velle	nōlle
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Perfect infinitive active

tulisse	voluisse	nōluisse
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Present Participle

ferēns	volēns	(nolēns)
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Of the irregular verbs above, only ferō is found in the passive.

ferō: passive forms

Present passive	Future passive	Imperfect
feror	ferar	ferēbar
ferris	ferēris	ferēbāris
fertur	ferētur	ferēbātur
ferimur	ferēmur	ferēbāmur
feriminī	ferēminī	ferēbāminī
feruntur	ferentur	ferēbantur

Perfect passive	Imperfect subjunctive passive
lātus sum	ferrer
lātus es	ferrēris
lātus est	ferrētur
lātī sumus	ferrēmur
lātī estis	ferrēminī
lātī sunt	ferrentur

Nouns

1st declension

Nominative	puella	Girl (subject)
Vocative	puella	O girl
Accusative	puellam	Girl (object)
Genitive	puellae	Of a girl
Dative	puellae	To, for a girl
Ablative	puellā	With, by or from a girl
Nominative	puellae	Girls (subject)
Vocative	puellae	O girls
Accusative	puellās	Girls (object)
Genitive	puellārum	Of the girls
Dative	puellis	To, for the girls
Ablative	puellis	With, by or from the girls

2nd declension

Nominative	dominus	puer	magister	bellum
Vocative	domine	puer	magister	bellum
Accusative	dominum	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Genitive	dominī	puerī	magistrī	bellī
Dative	dominō	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Ablative	dominō	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Nominative	dominī	puerī	magistrī	bella
Vocative	dominī	puerī	magistrī	bella
Accusative	dominōs	puerōs	magistrōs	bella
Genitive	dominōrum	puerōrum	magistrōrum	bellōrum
Dative	dominīs	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs
Ablative	dominīs	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs

2nd declension irregular

Nominative	filius	deus	vir
Vocative	fili	deus	vir
Accusative	filium	deum	virum
Genitive	filiī (fili)	deī	virī
Dative	filiō	deō	virō
Ablative	filiō	deō	virō
Nominative	filiī	dī (deī)	virī
Vocative	filiī	dī (deī)	virī
Accusative	filiōs	deōs	virōs
Genitive	filiōrum	deōrum (deum)	virōrum (virum)
Dative	filiīs	dīs (deīs)	virīs
Ablative	filiīs	dīs (deīs)	virīs

3rd declension: increasing

	M/F	N
Nominative	rēx	corpus
Vocative	rēx	corpus
Accusative	rēgem	corpus
Genitive	rēgis	corporis
Dative	rēgī	corporī
Ablative	rēge	corpore
Nominative	rēgēs	corpora
Vocative	rēgēs	corpora
Accusative	rēgēs	corpora
Genitive	rēgum	corporum
Dative	rēgibus	corporibus
Ablative	rēgibus	corporibus

3rd declension: non-increasing

	M/F	N
Nominative	cīvis	mare
Vocative	cīvis	mare
Accusative	cīvem	mare
Genitive	cīvis	maris
Dative	cīvī	marī
Ablative	cīve	marī
Nominative	cīvēs	maria
Vocative	cīvēs	maria
Accusative	cīvēs	maria
Genitive	cīvium	marium
Dative	cīvibus	maribus
Ablative	cīvibus	maribus

***4th declension**

	M/F	N
Nominative	gradus	genū
Vocative	gradus	genū
Accusative	gradum	genū
Genitive	gradūs	genūs
Dative	graduī	genuī
Ablative	gradū	genū
Nominative	gradūs	genua
Vocative	gradūs	genua
Accusative	gradūs	genua
Genitive	graduum	genuum
Dative	gradibus	genibus
Ablative	gradibus	genibus

(A tiny number of 4th declension nouns are neuter, and decline like genū above.)

5th declension

Nominative	rēs	diēs
Vocative	rēs	diēs
Accusative	rem	diem
Genitive	reī	diēī
Dative	reī	diēī
Ablative	rē	diē
Nominative	rēs	diēs
Vocative	rēs	diēs
Accusative	rēs	diēs
Genitive	rērum	diērum
Dative	rēbus	diēbus
Ablative	rēbus	diēbus

○ Adjectives

1st/2nd declension in -us

	M	F	N
Nominative	bonus	bona	bonum
Vocative	bone	bona	bonum
Accusative	bonum	bonam	bonum
Genitive	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dative	bonō	bonae	bonō
Ablative	bonō	bonā	bonō
Nominative	bonī	bonae	bona
Vocative	bonī	bonae	bona
Accusative	bonōs	bonās	bona
Genitive	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dative	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Ablative	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

1st/2nd declension in -er

	M	F	N
Nominative	miser	misera	miserum
Vocative	miser	misera	miserum
Accusative	miserum	miseram	miserum
Genitive	miserī	miserae	miserī
Dative	miserō	miserae	miserō
Ablative	miserō	miserā	miserō
Nominative	miserī	miserae	misera
Vocative	miserī	miserae	misera
Accusative	miserōs	miserās	misera
Genitive	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
Dative	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Ablative	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

	M	F	N
Nominative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Vocative	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Accusative	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Genitive	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
Dative	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
Ablative	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō
Nominative	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
Vocative	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
Accusative	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Genitive	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
Dative	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Ablative	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

3rd declension: one termination

	M	F	N
Nominative	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
Vocative	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
Accusative	ingentem	ingentem	ingēns
Genitive	ingentis	ingentis	ingentis
Dative	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
Ablative	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
Nominative	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Vocative	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Accusative	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Genitive	ingentium	ingentium	ingentium
Dative	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus
Ablative	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus

3rd declension: two termination

	M	F	N
Nominative	trīstis	trīstis	trīste
Vocative	trīstis	trīstis	trīste
Accusative	trīstem	trīstem	trīste
Genitive	trīstis	trīstis	trīstis
Dative	trīstī	trīstī	trīstī
Ablative	trīstī	trīstī	trīstī
Nominative	trīstēs	trīstēs	trīstia
Vocative	trīstēs	trīstēs	trīstia
Accusative	trīstēs	trīstēs	trīstia
Genitive	trīstium	trīstium	trīstium
Dative	trīstibus	trīstibus	trīstibus
Ablative	trīstibus	trīstibus	trīstibus

3rd declension: three termination

	M	F	N
Nominative	celer	celeris	celere
Vocative	celer	celeris	celere
Accusative	celerem	celerem	celere
Genitive	celeris	celeris	celeris
Dative	celerī	celerī	celerī
Ablative	celerī	celerī	celerī
Nominative	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Vocative	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Accusative	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Genitive	celerium	celerium	celerium
Dative	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus
Ablative	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus

Comparative adjectives

	M	F	N
Nominative	melior	melior	melius
Vocative	melior	melior	melius
Accusative	melīorem	melīorem	melius
Genitive	melīoris	melīoris	melīoris
Dative	melīorī	melīorī	melīorī
Ablative	melīore	melīore	melīore
Nominative	melīorēs	melīorēs	melīora
Vocative	melīorēs	melīorēs	melīora
Accusative	melīorēs	melīorēs	melīora
Genitive	melīorum	melīorum	melīorum
Dative	melīoribus	melīoribus	melīoribus
Ablative	melīoribus	melīoribus	melīoribus

Personal and reflexive pronouns

Nominative	egō	tū	nōs	vōs	–
Accusative	mē	tē	nōs	vōs	sē
Genitive	mei	tui	nostrum	vestrum	suī
Dative	mihi	tibi	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
Ablative	mē	tē	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē

Demonstrative pronouns

is, ea, id = that (he, she, it)

	M	F	N
Nominative	is	ea	id
Accusative	eum	eam	id
Genitive	eius	eius	eius
Dative	eī	eī	eī
Ablative	eō	eā	eō

	M	F	N
Nominative	eī	eae	ea
Accusative	eōs	eās	ea
Genitive	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dative	eīs	eīs	eīs
Ablative	eīs	eīs	eīs

hic, haec, hoc = this (near me) [plural = these]

	M	F	N
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Ablative	hōc	hāc	hōc
Nominative	hī	hae	haec
Accusative	hōs	hās	haec
Genitive	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dative	hīs	hīs	hīs
Ablative	hīs	hīs	hīs

ille, illa, illud = that (over there) [plural = those]

	M	F	N
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Genitive	illius	illius	illius
Dative	illī	illī	illī
Ablative	illō	illā	illō
Nominative	illī	illae	illa
Accusative	illōs	illās	illa
Genitive	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dative	illis	illis	illis
Ablative	illis	illis	illis

Relative pronoun

quī, quae, quod = who

	M	F	N
Nominative	quī	quae	quod
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Ablative	quō	quā	quō
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus/quīs	quibus/quīs	quibus/quīs
Ablative	quibus/quīs	quibus/quīs	quibus/quīs

Intensive pronoun

ipse = self

	M	F	N
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Genitive	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
Dative	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Ablative	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Nominative	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Accusative	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Genitive	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Ablative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

Definitive pronoun

īdem = same

	M	F	N
Nominative	īdem	eadem	idem
Accusative	eundem	eandem	idem
Genitive	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
Dative	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Ablative	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Nominative	īdem/eīdem	eaedem	eadem
Accusative	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Genitive	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dative	īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem/eīsdem
Ablative	īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem/eīsdem	īsdem/eīsdem

Cardinal numerals

1	I	ūnus
2	II	duō
3	III	trēs
4	IV/IIII	quattuor
5	V	quīnque
6	VI	sex
7	VII	septem
8	VIII	octo
9	IX	novem
10	X	decem
11	XI	ūndecim
12	XII	duodecim
13	XIII	tredecim
14	XIV	quattuordecim
15	XV	quīndecim
16	XVI	sēdecim
17	XVII	septendecim
18	XVIII	duodēvigintī

19	XIX	ūndēvīgintī
20	XX	vīgintī
30	XXX	trīgintā
40	XL	quadrāgintā
50	L	quīnquāgintā
60	LX	sexāgintā
70	LXX	septuāgintā
80	LXXX	octōgintā
90	XC	nōnāgintā
100	C	centum
1000	M	mille

Ordinals

1st	prīmus	6th	sextus
2nd	secundus	7th	septimus
3rd	tertius	8th	octāvus
4th	quārtus	9th	nōnus
5th	quīntus	10th	decimus

Declining numerals

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
Gen.	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
Nom.	duō	duae	duō
Acc.	duōs/duō	duās	duō
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
Dat.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Nom.	trēs	trēs	tria
Acc.	trēs	trēs	tria
Gen.	trium	trium	trium
Dat.	tribus	tribus	tribus
Abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus

Latin – English vocabulary

ā/ab (+ abl.) = by, from
 absum, abesse, āfui = I am absent
 accipiō, -ere, accēpi, acceptum = I receive
 ad (+ acc.) = to, towards
 adeō, adire, adiī, aditum = I approach
 adsum, adesse, adfui = I am present
 adveniō, -ire, advēni, adventum = I arrive
 aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I build
 āfui: see absum
 ager, agrī, m. = field
 agricola, -ae, m. = farmer
 alius, alia, aliud = other, another
 alter, altera, alterum = other (of two)
 altus, -a, -um = high, deep
 amicus, amicī, m. = friend
 amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I love, like
 ancilla, -ae, f. = slave-girl
 animal, animālis, n. = animal
 annus, -ī, m. = year
 ante (+ acc.) = before
 antequam = before
 appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I approach
 aqua, -ae, f. = water
 arma, -ōrum, n. pl. = weapons, arms
 audāx, audācis = bold
 audiō, audire, audivī, auditum = I hear
 aurum, -ī, n. = gold
 aut = or
 autem = however, moreover
 auxilium, -iī, n. = help
 bellum, bellī, n. = war
 bene = well
 bibō, bibere, bibī = I drink
 bonus, -a, -um = good
 caelum, -ī, n. = sky
 cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I sing
 capiō, -ere, cēpi, captum = I capture, take
 cārus, -a, -um = dear
 celer, celeris, celere = swift, quick
 celeriter = quickly
 centum = one hundred
 cēpi: see capiō
 cēteri, -ae, -a = the rest, others
 cibus, cibī, m. = food
 circum (+ acc.) = around
 cīvis, cīvis, c. = citizen

clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I shout
 clāmor, clāmōris, m. = shout
 clārus, -a, -um = famous, clear, bright
 cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum = I compel, force
 collēctum: see colligō
 colligō, -ere, collēgī, collēctum = I collect
 comes, comitis, c. = companion
 coniūnx, coniugis, c. = husband, wife
 conor, -ārī, conātus sum = I try
 cōspiciō, -ere, cōspexī, cōspectum = I catch sight of
 cōstituō, -ere, cōstituī, cōstitutum = I decide
 cōsūmō, -ere, cōsūmpsi, cōsūptum = I eat
 contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum = I hurry, march, strive
 contrā (+ acc.) = against
 conveniō, -ire, convēni, conventum = I meet, come together
 cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl. = forces
 corpus, corporis, n. = body
 crās = tomorrow
 crēdō, -ere, crēdidi, crēditum (+ dat.) = I trust, believe
 crūdēlis, -e = cruel
 cum (+ abl.) = with
 cum (+ pluperfect subjunctive) = when, after
 cum (+ imperfect subjunctive) = while, since, when, although
 cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupitum = I want, desire
 cūr? = why?
 currō, currere, cucurri, cursum = I run
 custōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum = I guard
 custōs, custōdis, m. = guard
 dare: see dō
 datum: see dō
 dē (+ abl.) = down from, concerning
 dea, -ae, f. = goddess (dat. and abl. pl. = deābus)
 dēbeō, -ēre, dēbui, dēbitum = I owe, ought
 decem = ten
 decimus, -a, -um = tenth
 dedi: see dō
 dēfendō, -ere, dēfendi, dēfensum = I defend
 deinde = then
 dēleō, -ēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum = I destroy
 deus, deī, m. = god
 dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum = I say

diēs, diēi, m. = day (fem. if an appointed day)
 difficilis, -e = difficult
 discēdō, -ere, discessī, discessum = I depart
 diū = for a long time
 dō, dare, dedī, dātum = I give
 dominus, dominī, m. = lord, master
 domus, -ūs, f. = house
 dōnum, -ī, n. = gift
 dormiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum = I sleep
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum = I lead
 dum = while
 duō = two
 duodecim = twelve
 duodēviginti = eighteen
 dux, ducis, m. = leader
 dūxi: see dūcō
 ea: see is
 eadem: see idem
 ē/ex (+ abl.) = out of
 effugiō, -ere, effūgī = I escape
 egō = I
 ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum = I go out
 eō, ire, ii/ivī, itum = I go
 equus, equī, m. = horse
 errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I wander
 et = and
 et ... et = both ... and
 etiam = also, even
 exeō, exire, exīi, exitum = I go out
 exercitus, -ūs, m. = army
 exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I wait for
 facilis, -e = easy
 faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum = I do, make
 fēlix, fēlicis = fortunate
 fēmina, -ae, f. = woman
 ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum (irreg.) = I carry, bear
 fessus, -a, -um = tired
 festinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I hurry
 fidēs, fidei, f. = trust, faith, promise
 filia, -ae, f. = daughter (dat. and abl. pl. = filiabus)
 filius, filii, m. = son
 flūmen, flūminis, n. = river
 forte = by chance
 fortis, -e = brave, strong
 fortiter = bravely
 frāter, frātris, m. = brother
 frūstrā = in vain
 fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitum = I flee
 gēns, gentis, f. = people, race, tribe

gerō, -ere, gessi, gestum = I carry on, wear
 gladius, gladii, m. = sword
 Graecus, -a, -um = Greek
 habeō, -ēre, habuī, habitum = I have
 habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I live (in)
 hasta, -ae, f. = spear
 herī = yesterday
 hīc = here
 hic, haec, hoc = this
 homō, hominis, m. = man, woman
 hōra, -ae, f. = hour
 hortor, -āri, hortātus sum = I encourage, urge
 hostis, hostis, c. = enemy
 iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactum = I throw
 iam = now, already
 ibi = there
 idem, eadem, idem = the same
 iēcī: see iaciō
 igitur = therefore
 ille, illa, illud = that
 impero, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (+ dat.) = I order
 in (+ abl.) = in, on
 in (+ acc.) = into, on to
 incola, -ae, c. = inhabitant
 ineō, inire, iniī, initum = I go in
 ingēns, ingentis = huge
 ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum = I go in, enter
 inquit/inquiunt = he/she/they says
 insula, -ae, f. = island
 inter (+ acc.) = between, among
 interea = meanwhile
 interficiō, -ere, interfēcī, interfectum = I kill
 intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I enter
 inveniō, -ire, invēnī, inventum = I find
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum = self
 ira, -ae, f. = anger
 irātus, -a, -um = angry
 is, ea, id = that
 itaque = therefore
 iter, itineris, n. = journey
 iterum = again
 itineris: see iter
 iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum = I order
 iūtum: see iuvō
 iuvenis, iuvenis, c. = young man, young person
 iuvō, iuvāre, iuvī, iūtum = I help
 labor, labōris, m. = work, task
 labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I work
 laetus, -a, -um = happy

lātum: see ferō
 laudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I praise
 legō, legere, lēgī, lectum = I read, choose
 lentē = slowly
 liber, librī, m. = book
 liberī, -ōrum, m. pl. = children
 liberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I free
 locus, -ī, m. = place
 locūtus sum: see loquor
 longus, -a, -um = long
 loquor, loquī, locūtus sum = I speak
 lūcis: see lūx
 lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum = I play
 lūx, lūcis, f. = light
 magister, magistrī, m. = master
 magnopere = greatly, very much
 magnus, -a, -um = big, great
 malus, -a, -um = bad
 maneō, -ēre, mānsī, māsum = I remain
 manus, -ūs, f. = hand
 mare, maris, n. = sea
 māter, mātris, f. = mother
 medius, -a, -um = middle
 miles, militis, m. = soldier
 mille = one thousand
 miser, misera, miserum = miserable, wretched, unhappy
 mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum = I send
 moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitum = I warn, advise
 mōns, montis, m. = mountain
 mōra, -ae, f. = delay
 morior, morī, mortuus sum = I die
 mors, mortis, f. = death
 mortuus, -a, -um = dead
 moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum = I move
 mox = soon
 mulier, mulieris, f. = woman
 multus, -a, -um = much, many
 mūrus, mūrī, m. = wall
 nam = for
 nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I tell, relate
 nauta, -ae, m. = sailor
 nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I sail
 nāvis, nāvis, f. = ship
 -ne...?: asks a question
 ne (+ subjunctive) = lest, in order that ... not
 nec = and not, nor
 necō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I kill
 nēmō, nullius, c. = no one

neque = and not, nor
 nihil = nothing
 nōbilis, -e = noble
 noctis: see nox
 nōli/nōlite (+ infin.) = do not ...
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī = I am not willing, do not wish
 nōmen, nōminis, n. = name
 nōn = not
 nōnāgintā = ninety
 nōnne? – introduces a question expecting the answer 'yes'
 nōnus, -a, -um = ninth
 nōs = we
 noster, nostra, nostrum = our
 nōtus, -a, -um = well-known
 novem = nine
 novus, -a, -um = new
 nox, noctis, f. = night
 nullius: see nēmō
 num? – introduces a question expecting the answer 'no'
 numquam = never
 nunc = now
 nūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I report, announce
 nūntius, nūntii, m. = messenger
 occidō, -ere, occidī, occisum = I kill
 occupō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I seize (a place)
 octāvus, -a, -um = eighth
 octo = eight
 octōgintā = eighty
 ōlim = once upon a time
 omnis, -e = all, every
 operis: see opus
 oppidum, oppidī, n. = town
 oppugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I attack
 opus, operis, n. = work
 ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentum = I show
 paene = almost
 parēns, parentis, c. = parent
 parō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I prepare
 pars, partis, f. = part
 parvus, -a, -um = small
 passus: see patior
 pater, patris, m. = father
 patior, pati, passus sum = I suffer, allow
 patria, -ae, f. = country, fatherland
 paucī, -ae, -a = few
 pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum = I drive
 per (+ acc.) = through

pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum = I die, perish
 periculum, periculī, n. = danger
 persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsum (+ dat.) = I persuade
 perterritus, -a, -um = terrified
 petō, -ere, petivī, petitum = I seek, make for
 Poenus, -a, -um = Carthaginian
 poēta, -ae, m. = poet
 pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum = I place
 portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I carry
 portus, -ūs, m. = harbour
 positum: see pōnō
 possum, posse, potuī = I am able
 post (+ acc.) = after
 posteā = afterwards
 postquam = after
 posuī: see pōnō
 potuī: see possum
 praemium, -iī, n. = reward
 primus, -a, -um = first
 princeps, principis, c. = chief, leader
 prō (+ abl.) = on behalf of, in place of, in front of
 proelium, -iī, n. = battle
 proficiscor, proficiscī, profectus sum = I set out
 prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum = I advance
 prope (+ acc.) = near
 propter (+ acc.) = on account of
 puella, -ae, f. = girl
 puer, puerī, m. = boy
 pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I fight
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum = beautiful
 pulsum: see pellō
 pūniō, -īre, pūnivī, pūnitum = I punish
 quadrāgintā = forty
 quam = how
 quamquam = although
 quārtus, -a, -um = fourth
 quattuor = four
 quattuordecim = fourteen
 -que = and
 quid? = what?
 quīndecim = fifteen
 quīnque = five
 quintus, -a, -um = fifth
 quis? = who?
 quod = because
 quoque = also
 rectum: see regō
 redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum = I go back

redūcō, -ere, redūxī, reductum = I lead back
 rēgina, -ae, f. = queen
 regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum = I rule
 relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictum = I leave
 rēs, rei, f. = thing, affair
 respondeō, -ēre, respondi, respōnsum = I answer
 rēx, rēgis, m. = king
 rēxī: see regō
 rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsum = I laugh
 rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I ask
 Rōmānus, -a, -um = Roman
 ruō, -ere, ruī, rutum = I rush
 sacer, sacra, sacrum = sacred
 saepe = often
 saevus, -a, -um = savage
 sagitta, -ae, f. = arrow
 salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I greet
 sapiēns, sapientis = wise
 scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptum = I write
 scūtum, scūti, n. = shield
 sē (reflexive) = himself, herself, itself, themselves
 secundus, -a, -um = second
 secūtus sum: see sequor
 sed = but
 sēdecim = sixteen
 semper = always
 senex, senis, m. = old man
 septem = seven
 septendecim = seventeen
 septimus, -a, -um = seventh
 septuāgintā = seventy
 sequor, sequī, secūtus sum = I follow
 servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I save
 servus, servi, m. = slave
 sex = six
 sexāgintā = sixty
 sextus, -a, -um = sixth
 sic = so, thus
 sine (+ abl.) = without
 socius, -ii, m. = companion, ally
 sōlus, -a, -um = alone
 somnus, -ī, m. = sleep
 soror, sorōris, f. = sister
 spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I watch
 spēs, spei, f. = hope
 statim = immediately
 stō, -āre, steti, stātum = I stand
 sub (+ abl.) = under
 subitō = suddenly

sum, esse, fuī = I am
 super (+ acc.) = over
 superbus, -a, -um = proud
 superō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum = I overcome
 suus, -a, -um = his own, her own, its own, their own
 tamen = however
 tandem = at last
 tēlum, -ī, n. = spear, missile
 tempestās, -ātis, f. = storm, weather
 templum, -ī, n. = temple
 teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentum = I hold
 terra, -ae, f. = land, ground
 terreō, -ēre, terruī, territum = I frighten
 tertius, -a, -um = third
 timeō, -ēre, timuī = I fear
 tōtus, -a, -um (goes like ūnus) = whole
 trādō, -ere, trādidī, trāditum = I hand over
 trāns (+ acc.) = across
 trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum = I go across
 tredecim = thirteen
 trēs = three
 trīgintā = thirty
 trīstis, -e = sad
 Troiānus, -a, -um = Trojan
 tū = you (sing.)
 tulī: see ferō
 tum = then
 turba, -ae, f. = crowd
 tūtus, -a, -um = safe
 tuus, -a, -um = your (of you (sing.))
 ubi = when
 ubi? = where?

unda, -ae, f. = wave
 ūndecim = eleven
 ūndēvīgintī = nineteen
 ūnus = one
 urbs, urbis, f. = city
 ut (+ subjunctive) = in order to
 uxor, uxōris, f. = wife
 validus, -a, -um = strong
 velle: see volō
 veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum = I come
 ventus, -ī, m. = wind
 verbum, verbī, n. = word
 vester, vestra, vestrum = your (of you (pl.))
 via, -ae, f. = road, street, way
 victum: see vincō
 videō, -ēre, vidī, vīsum = I see
 vīgintī = twenty
 vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum = I conquer
 vīnum, -ī, n. = wine
 vir, virī, m. = man
 virtus, virtūtis, f. = courage
 vīsum: see videō
 vīvus, -a, -um = alive
 vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I call
 volō, velle, voluī = I am willing, wish
 vōs = you (pl.)
 vōx, vōcis, f. = voice
 vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum = I wound
 vulnus, vulneris, n. = wound

English – Latin vocabulary

Able, I am = possum, posse, potui
About (concerning) = dē (+ abl.)
Absent, I am = absum, abesse, āfui
Across = trāns (+ acc.)
Advance, I = prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum
Advise, I = moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitum
Affair = rēs, rei, f.
After (conjunction) = postquam; cum (+ pluperfect subjunctive)
After (preposition) = post (+ acc.)
Afterwards = postea
Again = iterum
Against = contrā (+ acc.)
Alive = vīvus, -a, -um
All = omnis, -e
Allow, I = patior, pati, passus sum
Almost = paene
Alone = sōlus, -a, -um
Along = per (+ acc.)
Already = iam
Also = etiam; quoque
Although = quamquam; cum (+ imperfect subjunctive)
Always = semper
Am not willing, I = nōlō, nōlle, nōlui
Am willing, I = volō, velle, volui
Am, I = sum, esse, fui
Among = inter (+ acc.)
And = et; -que
And not = nec, neque
Anger = ira, -ae, f.
Angry = irātus, -a, -um
Animal = animal, animālis, n.
Announce, I = nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Another = alius, alia, aliud
Answer, I = respondeō, -ēre, respondi, respōsum
Approach, I = appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum (+ ad or + dative); adeō, adire, adiī, aditum
Arms = arma, -ōrum, n. pl.
Army = exercitus, -ūs, m.
Around = circum (+ acc.)
Arrive, I = adveniō, -ire, advēnī, adventum
Arrow = sagitta, -ae, f.
Ask, I = rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
At last = tandem
Attack, I = oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

Bad = malus, -a, -um
Battle = proelium, -iī, n.
Bear, I = ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum (irreg.)
Beautiful = pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
Because = quod
Because of = propter (+ acc.)
Before (conjunction) = antequam
Before (preposition) = ante (+ acc.)
Believe, I = crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum (+ dat.)
Between = inter (+ acc.)
Big = magnus, -a, -um
Body = corpus, corporis, n.
Bold = audāx, audācis
Book = liber, librī, m.
Both ... and = et ... et
Boy = puer, puerī, m.
Brave = fortis, -e
Bravely = fortiter
Bright = clārus, -a, -um
Brother = frāter, frātris, m.
Build, I = aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
But = sed
By chance = forte
Call, I = vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Capture, I = capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum
Carry, I = portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum (irreg.)
Carry on, I = gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum
Catch sight of, I = cōspiciō, -ere, cōspexī, cōspectum
Chance, by = forte
Chief = prīnceps, prīncipis, c.
Children = liberī, -ōrum, m. pl.
Choose, I = legō, legere, lēgī, lectum
Citizen = cīvis, cīvis, c.
City = urbs, urbis, f.
Clear = clārus, -a, -um
Collect, I = colligō, -ere, collēgī, collēctum
Come, I = veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum
Come together, I = conveniō, -ire, convēnī, conventum
Companion = comes, comitis, c.; socius, -iī, m.
Compel, I = cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum
Concerning = dē (+ abl.)
Conquer, I = vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum
Country, fatherland = patria, -ae, f.

Courage = virtus, virtūtis, f.	Find, I = inveniō, -ire, invēnī, inventum
Crowd = turba, -ae, f.	First = primus, -a, -um
Cruel = crūdēlis, -e	Five = quīnque
Danger = perīculum, perīculī, n.	Flee, I = fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitum
Daughter = filia, -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. = filiābus)	Follow, I = sequor, sequi, secutus sum
Day = diēs, diēi, m. (fem. if an appointed day)	Food = cibus, cibī, m.
Dead = mortuus, -a, -um	For = nam
Dear = cārus, -a, -um	For a long time = diū
Death = mors, mortis, f.	Force, I = cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum
Decide, I = cōstituō, -ere, cōstituī, cōstitutum	Forces = cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl.
Deep = altus, -a, -um	Fortunate = fēlix, fēlicis
Defend, I = dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfensum	Forty = quadrāgintā
Delay = mōra, -ae, f.	Four = quattuor
Depart, I = discēdō, -ere, discessī, discessum	Fourteen = quattuordecim
Destroy, I = dēlēō, -ēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum	Fourth = quārtus, -a, -um
Die, I = pereō, -ire, -iī, -itum; morior, morī, mortuus sum	Free, I = liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Difficult = difficilis, -e	Friend = amicus, amicī, m.
Do not wish, I = nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi	Frighten, I = terreō, -ēre, terruī, territum
Do not ...! = nōli/nōlite (+ infin.)	Frightened = perterritus, -a, -um
Do, I = faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum	From = ā/ab (+ abl.)
Down from = dē (+ abl.)	Gift = dōnum, -ī, n.
Drink, I = bibō, bibere, bibi	Girl = puella, -ae, f.
Drive, I = pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum	Give, I = dō, dāre, dedī, dātum
During: use ablative for time 'during which'	Go, I = eō, īre, iī/ivī, itum
Easy = facilis, -e	Go across, I = trānsēō, -īre, -iī, -itum
Eat, I = cōsūmō, -ere, cōsūmpsī, cōsūmptum	Go back, I = redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum
Eight = octo	Go in, I = ineō, inīre, iniī, initum; ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum
Eighteen = duodēvigintī	Go out, I = exeō, exīre, exiī, exitum; ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum
Eighth = octāvus, -a, -um	God = deus, deī, m.
Eighty = octōgintā	Goddess = dea, -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. = deābus)
Eleven = ūndecim	Gold = aurum, -ī, n.
Encourage, I = hortor, -ārī, hortātus sum	Good = bonus, -a, -um
Enemy = hostis, hostis, c. (usually used in plural)	Great = magnus, -a, -um
Enter, I = intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum	Greatly = magnopere
Escape, I = effugiō, -ere, effūgī	Greek = Graecus, -a, -um
Even, also = etiam	Greet, I = salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Every = omnis, -e	Ground = terra, -ae, f.
Faith = fidēs, fideī, f.	Guard = custōs, custōdis, m.
Famous = clārus, -a, -um; nōtus, -a, -um	Guard, I = custōdiō, -īre, -ivī, -ītum
Farmer = agricola, -ae, m.	Hand = manus, -ūs, f.
Father = pater, patris, m.	Hand over, I = trādō, -ere, trādidi, trāditum
Fatherland = patria, -ae, f.	Happy = laetus, -a, -um
Fear, I = timeō, -ēre, timuī	Harbour = portus, -ūs, m.
Few = paucī, -ae, -a	Have, I = habeō, -ēre, habuī, habitum
Field = ager, agrī, m.	Hear, I = audiō, audire, audivī, auditum
Fifteen = quindecim	Help = auxilium, -iī, n.
Fifth = quīntus, -a, -um	Help, I = iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum
Fight, I = pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	

Her (own) = suus, -a, -um	Man (as opposed to woman) = vir, virī, m.
Here = hīc	Man (human) = homō, hominis, c.
Herself (reflexive) = sē	Many = multus, -a, -um
High = altus, -a, -um	March, I = contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum
Himself (reflexive) = sē	Master, lord = dominus, dominī, m.
His (own) = suus, -a, -um	Master, teacher = magister, magistrī, m.
Hold, I = teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentum	Meanwhile = intereā
Hope = spēs, speī, f.	Meet, I = conveniō, -īre, convēnī, conventum
Horse = equus, equī, m.	Messenger = nūntius, nūntiī, m.
Hour = hōra, -ae, f.	Middle = medius, -a, -um
House = domus, -ūs, f.	Miserable = miser, misera, miserum
How = quam	Missile = tēlum, -ī, n.
However = autem; tamen (neither should be written as the 1st word in a clause)	Moreover = autem (not written as the 1st word in a clause)
Huge = ingēns, ingentis	Mother = māter, mātis, f.
Hurry, I = festinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum; contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum	Mountain = mōns, montis, m.
Husband = coniūnx, coniugis, m.	Move, I = moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum
I = egō	Much = multus, -a, -um
Immediately = statim	Name = nōmen, nōminis, n.
In = in (+ abl.)	Near = prope (+ acc.)
In front of = prō (+ abl.)	Never = numquam
In order to = ut (+ subjunctive)	New = novus, -a, -um
In vain = frūstrā	Night = nox, noctis, f.
Inhabitant = incola, -ae, c.	Nine = novem
Into = in (+ acc.)	Nineteen = ūndēvigintī
Island = insula, -ae, f.	Ninety = nōnāgintā
Its (own) = suus, -a, -um	Ninth = nōnus, -a, -um
Itself (reflexive) = sē	No one = nēmō, nūllius, c.
Journey = iter, itineris, n.	Noble = nōbilis, -e
Kill, I = necō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum; occidō, -ere, occidī, occisum; interficiō, -ere, interfēcī, interfectum	Nor = nec, neque
King = rēx, rēgis, m.	Not = nōn
Land = terra, -ae, f.	Nothing = nihil
Laugh, I = rideō, -ēre, risī, risum	Now = iam; nunc
Lead, I = dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum	Often = saepe
Lead back, I = redūcō, -ere, redūxī, reductum	Old man = senex, senis, m.
Leader = dux, ducis, m.; princeps, principis, c.	On = in (+ abl.)
Leave, I = relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictum	On account of = propter (+ acc.)
Lest, in order that ... not = ne (+ subjunctive)	On behalf of = prō (+ abl.)
Light = lūx, lūcis, f.	On to = in (+ acc.)
Like, I = amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum	Once upon a time = olim
Listen (to), I = audiō, audire, audivī, auditum	One = ūnus
Little = parvus, -a, -um	One hundred = centum
Live (in), I = habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum	One thousand = mille
Long = longus, -a, -um	Or = aut
Lord = dominus, dominī, m.	Order, I = iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum; impero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum (+ dat.)
Love, I = amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum	Other = alius, alia, aliud
Make, I = faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum	Others = cēterī, -ae, -a
Make for, I = petō, -ere, petivī, petitum	Ought, I = dēbeō, -ēre, dēbuī, debitum
	Our = noster, nostra, nostrum

Out of = ē/ex (+ abl.)	Sea = mare, maris, n.
Over = super (+ acc.)	Second = secundus, -a, -um
Overcome, I = superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	See, I = videō, -ēre, vīdī, visum
Owe, I = dēbeō, -ēre, dēbuī, dēbitum	Seek, I = petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum
Parent = parēns, parentis, c.	Seize (a place), I = occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Part = pars, partis, f.	Self = ipse, ipsa, ipsum
People = gēns, gentis, f.	Send, I = mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum
Perish, I = pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum	Set out, I = proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum
Persuade, I = persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsum (+ dat.)	Seven = septem
Place = locus, -ī, m.	Seventeen = septendecim
Place, I = pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum	Seventh = septimus, -a, -um
Play, I = lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum	Seventy = septuāgintā
Poet = poēta, -ae, m.	Shield = scūtum, scūtī, n.
Praise, I = laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Ship = nāvis, nāvis, f.
Prepare, I = parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Shout = clāmōr, clāmōris, m.
Present, I am = adsum, adesse, adfuī	Shout, I = clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Promise = fidēs, fideī, f.	Show, I = ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentum
Proud = superbus, -a, -um	Since = cum (+ imperfect subjunctive)
Punish, I = pūniō, -īre, pūnīvī, pūnītum	Sing, I = cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum
Queen = rēgina, -ae, f.	Sister = soror, sorōris, f.
Quick = celer, celeris, celere	Six = sex
Quickly = celeriter	Sixteen = sēdecim
Race = gēns, gentis, f.	Sixth = sextus, -a, -um
Read, I = legō, legere, lēgī, lectum	Sixty = sexāgintā
Receive, I = accipiō, -ere, accēpī, acceptum	Sky = caelum, -ī, n.
Relate, I = nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Slave = servus, servī, m.
Remain, I = maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsum	Slave-girl = ancilla, -ae, f.
Report, I = nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Sleep = somnus, -ī, m.
Rest, the = cēteri, -ae, -a	Sleep, I = dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum
Return, I: see Go back	Slowly = lentē
Reward = praemium, -iī, n.	Small = parvus, -a, -um
River = flūmen, flūminis, n.	So, thus = sic
Road = via, -ae, f.	Soldier = miles, militis, m.
Roman = Rōmānus, -a, -um	Son = filius, filii, m.
Rule, I = regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum	Soon = mox
Run, I = currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum	Speak, I = loquor, loquī, locūtus sum
Rush, I = ruō, -ere, ruī, rutum	Spear = hasta, -ae, f.; tēlum, -ī, n.
Sacred = sacer, sacra, sacrum	Stand, I = stō, -āre, stetī, stātum
Sad = tristis, -e	Storm = tempestās, -ātis, f.
Safe = tūtus, -a, -um	Street = via, -ae, f.
Sail, I = nāvīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Strive, I = contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum
Sailor = nauta, -ae, m.	Strong = fortis, -e; validus, -a, -um
Same = idem, eadem, idem	Suddenly = subitō
Savage = saevus, -a, -um	Suffer, I = patior, patī, passus sum
Save, I = servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	Surely ... = nōne? (introduces a question expecting the answer 'yes')
Say, I = dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum	Surely ... not = num? (introduces a question expecting the answer 'no')
Say, they (quoting direct speech) = inquiunt	Swift = celer, celeris, celere
Says, he/she (quoting direct speech) = inquit	
Schoolmaster = magister, magistrī, m.	

Sword = gladius, gladii, m.	Want, I = cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupitum
Take, I = capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum	War = bellum, belli, n.
Task = labor, labōris, m.	Warn, I = moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitum
Tell, I = nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum	Watch, I = spectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum
Temple = templum, templi, n.	Water = aqua, -ae, f.
Ten = decem	Wave = unda, -ae, f.
Tenth = decimus, -a, -um	We = nōs
Terrified = perterritus, -a, -um	Weapons = arma, -ōrum, n. pl.
Terrify, I = terreō, -ēre, terruī, territum	Wear, I = gerō, -ere, gessi, gestum
That (near me) = is, ea, id	Weather = tempestās, -ātis, f.
That (over there) = ille, illa, illud	Well = bene
Their (own) = suus, -a, -um	Well-known = nōtus, -a, -um
Themselves (reflexive) = sē	What? = quid?
Then = deinde; tum	When = ubi; cum (+ pluperfect subjunctive)
There = ibi	Where? = ubi?
Therefore = igitur; itaque	While = dum; cum (+ imperfect subjunctive);
Thing = rēs, rei, f.	Who? = quis?
Third = tertius, -a, -um	Whole = tōtus, -a, -um (goes like ūnus)
Thirteen = tredecim	Why? = cūr?
Thirty = trīgintā	Wife = coniūnx, coniugis, f.; uxor, uxōris, f.
This = hic, haec, hoc	Wind = ventus, -i, m.
Three = trēs	Wine = vīnum, -i, n.
Through = per (+ acc.)	Wise = sapiēns, sapientis
Throw, I = iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactum	Wish, I = volō, velle, volui
Thus = sic	With (together with) = cum (+ abl.)
Tired = fessus, -a, -um	Within (of time): use ablative of time 'within which'
To (towards) = ad (+ acc.)	Without = sine (+ abl.)
Tomorrow = crās	Woman = fēmina, -ae, f.; mulier, mulieris, f.
Towards = ad (+ acc.)	Word = verbum, verbī, n.
Town = oppidum, oppidi, n.	Work = labor, labōris, m.; opus, operis, n.
Trust = fidēs, fidei, f.	Work, I = labōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum
Trust, I = crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum (+ dat.)	Wound = vulnus, vulneris, n.
Try, I = conor, -ārī, conātus sum	Wound, I = vulnerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum
Twelve = duodecim	Wretched = miser, misera, miserum
Twenty = vīginti	Write, I = scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptum
Two = duō	Year = annus, -i, m.
Under = sub (+ abl.)	Yesterday = herī
Unhappy = miser, misera, miserum	You (pl.) = vōs
Urge, I = hortor, -ārī, hortātus sum	You (sing.) = tū
Voice = vōx, vōcis, f.	Young man = iuvenis, iuvenis, m.
Wait for, I = exspectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum	Your (of you (pl.)) = vester, vestra, vestrum
Wall = mūrus, mūrī, m.	Your (of you (sing.)) = tuus, -a, -um
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